

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

It is hereby notified for general information that the next Half-yearly Examination of Assistants and Deputy Magistrates, and of officers of the Police, Jail, Medical and Forest Departments in the Chota Nagpore Division, will be held at Ranchi on the 2nd May 1887, and following days.

RAICHARAN GHOSH, *Personal Assistant to the Commissioner,
for Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

The Junior Scholarships allotted to this Division are distributed for the ensuing year 1887 as follows:—

The two second grade scholarships open to competition in the Division.

The third grade scholarships—

Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						6

D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Commissioner.*

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 277B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 4th April 1887, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,750 chests, viz:—

		Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	2,375
Ditto at the Ghazeeopore Factory	...	2,375
Total		4,750

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 29th November 1886, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 19th April 1887, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes, given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 11th April 1887, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th April 1887.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazeeopore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazeeopore Factory, about chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Monday, 2nd May	1887 ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 2nd June	" ..	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Monday, 4th July	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Tuesday, 2nd August	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st September	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 6th October	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Wednesday, 2nd November	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st December	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
Total		19,000	19,000	38,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st March 1887.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 15th March 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	38,449	.....	6,84,406	7,22,855
Italian Kurkutch	4,60,080	.....	.....	4,60,080
Bombay ditto	20,403	.....	26,945	47,348
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kur- kutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,17,798	.....	.....	3,17,798
Hamburgh Salt	7,843	.....	61,291	69,134
Aden do.	970	.....	.....	970
Total	8,45,543	.....	7,72,642	16,18,185

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. A. SAMUELLS, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 22nd March 1887.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1887.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 1795A.

GENERAL.—*The 19th March 1887.*—Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

The 23rd March 1887.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. F. E. Haydon of his appointment as Honorary Surgeon of the "B" Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Dr. Arthur John Smith is appointed to be Honorary Surgeon of the "B" Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Dr. F. E. Haydon, resigned.

The 24th March 1887.—Baboo Radha Shyam Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for six months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th instant.

Baboo Mokunda Deb Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to have charge of the Aurungabad sub-division of that district.

The 28th March 1887.—Mr. J. Beames, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, is appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Reynolds, c.s.i., or until further orders.

Baboo Rajendro Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Sree Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Nadia Chand Dutt is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhuddruck, Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kartick Chunder Roy Chowdry, or until further orders.

The 29th March 1887.—Baboo Hera Lall Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Dacca.

Baboo Ganga Churn Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Tipperah, and is posted to the Brammunberiah sub-division of that district.

Baboo Tooisi Das Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moulvie Syud Anwar Ahmed, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, on leave, is transferred to the Tajpore sub-division of that district.

Baboo Shiva Prasana Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai, Midnapore, is transferred to the Rampore Hât sub-division of the district of Beerbhoom.

This cancels the orders of the 21st February 1887, transferring Baboo Shiva Prasana Sen to Tajpore, Durbhunga.

Baboo Krishna Dhun Bagchi is appointed substantive *pro tempore* to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the third grade, *vice* Baboo Keshub Lal Chatterjee, deceased, and is posted to the Nowgong sub-division of the Rajshahye district.

Mr. A. H. Collins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under section 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1887.

Mr. W. H. Grimley, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Leland Harrison, Kt., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th May 1887.

Baboo Tarini Lall Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and five days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, is confirmed in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 1st proximo, *vice* Mr. S. H. C. Tayler.

Mr. E. F. Growse, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajunge, Pubna, is transferred to Shahabad, and is appointed to have charge of the Buxar sub-division of that district, with effect from the 14th February 1887.

POLICE.—*The 22nd March 1887.*—First Class Inspector J. E. Millard is appointed to officiate for Superintendent S. Ballard, but to have charge of the Northern Division, Suburban Police, during the absence, on leave, of Superintendent Sreenath Pal.

Superintendent Sreenath Pal of the Northern Division, Suburban Police, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the forenoon of the 16th instant.

Superintendent S. Ballard of the Third Division, Town Police, is appointed to officiate for Superintendent Sreenath Pal. He will, however, continue to have charge of the Third Division, Town Police.

The 28th March 1887.—Mr. H. Dawson, District Superintendent of Police, Gya, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th April 1887.

Mr. C. C. Plowden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Dawson, or until further orders.

The 29th March 1887.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Superintendents of Police :—

Mr. W. Y. Reily.

Mr. F. C. Daly.

„ R. Dundas.

„ J. M. Coates.

Mr. W. C. Fasson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Manbhoom, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom.

Baboo Gopal Hari Mullick, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Singbhoom District Police, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Bankoora.

Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, Bankoora, is transferred to Manbhoom.

Mr. S. N. Walker, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Purneah, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the district police of that district till relieved by Mr. T. C. Orr.

Mr. R. Castle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore, is transferred to Durbhunga.

Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, is transferred to Noakholly.

Mr. G. W. S. Cox, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Pubna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong.

Baboo Jadub Chander Deb, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Bogra, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district.

Mr. H. A. Coombs, District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Pubna.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

Mr. C. S. Murray, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Noakhally District Police, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Maldah District Police, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police of that district.

REGISTRATION.—*The 28th March 1887.*—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Roy, Rural Sub-Registrar of Culna, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Pandua, in the district of Hooghly.

Baboo Pulin Behary Majumdar, Rural Sub-Registrar of Pandua, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Culna, in the district of Burdwan.

EDUCATION.—*The 29th March 1887.*—Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, Officiating Lady Superintendent, Bethune Girls' School, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st September 1886.

JAILS.—*The 29th March 1887.*—Mr. H. H. Watson, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Jails, is allowed leave for six months, under section 130, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

OPIMUM.—*The 28th March 1887.*—Mr. C. M. Armstrong, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Lucknow, Benares Agency, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Mr. J. R. Mawson, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Sitapore, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Lucknow, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. M. Armstrong, or until further orders.

Mr. C. H. S. Burt is appointed to act as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. R. Mawson, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 29th March 1887.*—Surgeon W. Owen, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Pubna, is allowed furlough for one year and two hundred and thirty-seven days, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon R. J. Polden is appointed to be substantive *pro tempore* Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

Dr. C. M. Russell, Civil Medical Officer, Sarun, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon-Major F. C. Nicholson, Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, on furlough, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, with effect from the date of the retirement from the service of Brigade-Surgeon C. J. Jackson.

Surgeon-Major E. Sanders, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major F. C. Nicholson, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major G. Price, Civil Surgeon of Shahabad, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Sarun, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. C. M. Russell, or until further orders.

Surgeon R. Macrae, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Shahabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major G. Price, or until further orders.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

No. 69.—*The 16th March 1887.*—Mr. A. W. Davis, c.s., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, second grade, is appointed to officiate in the first grade of Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the 1st March 1887, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 72.—*The 17th March 1887.*—Privilege leave of absence for thirty days, under section 74, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. R. R. Pope, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, South Sylhet, with effect from the 1st April 1887.

No. 73.—Mr. F. St. Clair Grimwood, c.s., is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, first grade, with effect from the 4th February 1887.

No. 74.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. J. Kennedy, c.s., Deputy Commissioner, the following promotions are made with effect from the 22nd February 1887 :—

Mr. A. J. Primrose, c.s., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, third grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, second grade.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, c.s., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, fourth grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, third grade.

No. 75.—In consequence of the return to duty of Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, first grade, the following officers reverted to the grades specified against their names, with effect from the 2nd March 1887:—

To Deputy Commissioner, second grade—

Mr. H. C. Williams, c.s., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, first grade.

* * * * *

No. 76.—Mr. P. G. Melitus, c.s., is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, first grade, with effect from the 1st December 1886, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 78.—Furlough for two years, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. J. D. Anderson, c.s., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar, with effect from the 1st May 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 79.—Mr. J. Knox Wight, c.s., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar, on the departure of Mr. J. D. Anderson, c.s.

No. 81.—Leave of absence for six months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Baboo Kali Nath Dhur, Second Munsif, Maulavi Bazar, South Sylhet, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 411, dated 1st December 1886.

No. 83.—The 18th March 1887.—Mr. E. Muspratt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in Home Department No. 593, dated the 30th December 1886, is posted to the Naga Hills district and appointed to hold charge of the sub-division of Wokha.

F. B. PEACOCK,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

FOREST DEPARTMENT - BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1887.—Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kurseong sub-division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of sections 71-74, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st April 1887, or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr. E. E. Wyllie, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Sunderbuns Division, is placed in charge of the Kurseong Forest sub-division, *vice* Mr. Lillingston, with effect from the date on which the latter officer avails himself of the leave granted under notification of this date.

P. NOLAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th March 1887.—The Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta, the Suburbs, Howrah and Bally having, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th January 1887, been authorized by Government, under section 32 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1878, to exercise the powers of a Collector for the management of a distillery at Russa, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and for the issue of passes therefrom, and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs having, under section 4 of the said Act, made over, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, to the Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta, the Suburbs, Howrah and Bally his powers and duties under section 9 of the said Act in respect of the establishment and maintenance of a distillery at the abandoned jail buildings at Russa, it is hereby notified that the undersigned under the provisions of section 9 of the said Act, having, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, established a distillery in which spirituous liquors may be manufactured after the native process at Russa, hereby, with the sanction of the same Board, fixes the limits which were notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th March 1881, in respect of the recently abandoned Kidderpore and Sulkeah distilleries to be the limits within which no such liquors, unless manufactured at the said Russa distillery, shall be introduced or sold without a pass from him, and within which no stills shall be constructed or worked or spirituous liquors manufactured except at the said distillery.

G. M. GOODRICKE,

Supdt. of Excise Revenue, Calcutta, the Suburbs, Howrah and Bally.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. (15.)

RED SEA.

JEBEL TEIR TO PERIM ISLAND.

Wreck of steam-ship Avocet.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 13, dated 15th March 1887, it is notified that, as this danger is in the direct track between Abú Ail and the Zebayir Islands, and until a search has been made, vessels are recommended to pass to the westward of its position.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 25th March 1887.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 16.)

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Particulars of China Ba-kir and Eastern Grove lights.

The following particulars of China Ba-kir and Eastern Grove lights, Gulf of Martaban, have been received from Commander A. Carpenter, R.N., in charge of India Marine Survey, through the British Admiralty, London :—

China Ba-kir light.—This light, elevated 74 feet above high-water, is visible between the bearings of N.E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. and S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

Eastern Grove light.—This light is visible between the bearings of N.E. by N. and N.W. by W., and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles. A faint light is also visible between the bearings of N.W. by N. and N.W. by W. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the 2nd order. The light-house is 105 feet in height.

The bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward—Variation $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ easterly in 1887.

By order of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA PORT OFFICE, the 28th March 1887.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 13).

RED SEA.

Wreck of S. S. Avocet.

The following telegraphic news, dated 9th March 1887, has been received from the Resident at Aden, through the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay :—

Steamer *Avocet* struck on a rock, Red Sea, covered with 23 feet water and foundered.

Position—Latitude $14^{\circ} 21' 30''$ N.; Longitude $14^{\circ} 38' E.$

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 15th March 1887.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No 14).

GULF OF ADEN.

New light at Berberah.

THE following Notice has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, through the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay:—

A white, 6th order, dioptric light at Berberah is now shown from a mast close to the former light, at a height of 49 feet above high water, visible in every direction seaward.

This light replaces the former light shown from the iron light-house.

Position—Latitude $10^{\circ} 25' N.$; Longitude $44^{\circ} 59' E.$

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 21st March 1887.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 10).

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

GULF OF MARTABAN.

Directions of the Tidal Streams.

ERRATUM.—In Notice to Mariners, No. 6, paragraph 1, line 5, for "*Salwin or Maulmain river*" read "*Sittang river.*"

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 10th March 1887.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 11).

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA COAST.

COAST OF ARAKAN.

ERRATA.—In Notice to Mariners, No. 5, section (1), paragraph 3, line 1, for "*Position—Latitude $18^{\circ} 14' N.$, &c.,*" read "*Its corrected position is—Latitude $18^{\circ} 14' N.$, &c.*"

In section (3), paragraph 3, line 3, for "*summit off the East end of Beacon Island*" read "*summit of the East end of Beacon Island.*"

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.*,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 10th March 1887.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 12).

BAY OF BENGAL.

COROMANDEL COAST.

Proposed Light at Seven Pagodas.

THE Port Officer of Madras has notified as follows:—

A fourth order dioptric red fixed light will be exhibited at the Seven Pagodas on the 15th May next from a small gray turret, erected on a rock (marked on chart "Ruined Pagoda on rock very conspicuous") distant about half mile inland in latitude $12^{\circ} 37' N.$; longitude $80^{\circ} 11' E.$, and its height above mean sea-level will be 119 feet.

Its range of visibility is 17 miles, but being a red light it will probably not be seen more than 10 miles.

The light is intended to warn mariners of the dangerous outlying patches of rock composing the Tripolore Reef, to avoid which, vessels navigating between Sadras and Covelong must not come within 13 fathoms.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 14th March 1887.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1796A.

The 22nd March 1887.—Baboo Behary Lall Chuckerbutty and Munshee Kuchal Khan are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Independent Bench at Contai, in the district of Midnapore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. W. Palmer is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Sudder Bench at Howrah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. D. W. Ferrier of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Sudder Bench at Howrah.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at Manickgunge, in the district of Dacca, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Baboo Prasanna Kumar Sen. | Baboo Hari Nath Mazumdar.
Baboo Kasi Chandra Ray.

The 24th March 1887.—Baboo Nityananda Bhar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. C. R. Orr, Honorary Magistrate of the Nychati Bench, and Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Honorary Magistrate of the Baraset Bench, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class for the trial of cases under Acts III (B.C.) of 1884, IV (B.C.) of 1873, and V (B.C.) of 1880, and under section 34, Act V of 1861, referred to either or both of them by the Sub-divisional Officer of Baraset.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Suresh Chandra Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Beerbhoom, and Baboo Tara Prosanna Acharjya, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Rajshahye, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Baboo Poorne Chunder Chowdhuri, Second Munsif of Sudharam, Noakholly, on leave, is appointed temporarily to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Moonsheegunge, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Upendra Nath Bose, or until further orders.

The 25th March 1887.—The Munsif of Palamow is vested *ex-officio* with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

The 28th March 1887.—Mr. A. C. Wright is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Bench at Kendrapara, in the district of Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 29th March 1887.—Baboo Priya Nath Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Baboo Tara Prosanna Acharjya, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class—

Mr. C. C. Mead, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong.

Baboo Chunder Sekhur Ker, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong.

Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with powers under sections 133 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, within the premises of the King of Oudh.

Baboo Ganga Churn Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Baboo Sris Chunder Bhattacharjee, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at South Patiya, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Govind Chunder Bysack, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Munsif of Furreedpore.

Baboo Monmohan Chakravarti, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Baboo Brojo Behary Shome, First Munsif of Comillah, in the district of Tipperah, is appointed temporarily to be an Additional Munsif in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, to be ordinarily stationed at Scaldah.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Chakrabarti, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Comillah, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Brojo Behary Shome, or until further orders.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—The 21st March 1887.—Baboo Gobind Chunder Bysack, Munsif of South Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months and a half under sections 128 and 141, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave for six weeks granted to him on the 14th January last.

The 22nd March 1887.—Baboo Hari Nath Roy, Munsif of Gouripurah, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th ultimo.

Baboo Brij Mohun Pershad, First Munsif of Gya, is allowed leave for three months under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th proximo, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 24th March 1887.—Baboo Nilmadhub Mookerjee, Munsif of Bankoorah, transferred to Thakurgaon, in the district of Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The 26th March 1887.—Baboo Srigopal Chatterji, Munsif of Sundee, in the district of Noakholly, is allowed leave for two months under sections 128 and 141, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave for one month and fifteen days granted to him on the 8th January last.

F. B. PEACOCK,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th March 1887.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the formation of two Registration sub-districts, in the district of Midnapore—one with head-quarters at thana Agra Patna, formerly called Egra, comprising thanas Agra Patna and Pataspur in the sub-division of Contai; and the other conterminous with thana Nundigram in the sub-division of Tumlook. The sub-district of Contai will henceforth be restricted to thanas Contai and Raghunathpur, and the sub-district of Mohisadal to thana Maslandpore only.

The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctions, under section 6 of the Act, the appointment of Baboo Gopal Krishna Ghose to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Agra Patna, and of Baboo Rajendra Nath Bauerjee to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Nundigram. This notification will take effect on and from the 15th April 1887.

F. B. PEACOCK,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1887.—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the establishment, for six months, or until further orders, of an office of Joint Sub-Registrar in the sub-district of Fenny, in the district of Noakholly, with head-quarters at Chaprasir Hat. The Joint Sub-Registrar will exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the Sub-Registrar of Fenny.

This notification will take effect on and from the 1st May next.

F. B. PEACOCK,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th March 1887.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437 of the 14th August 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives, which he proposes to make under the above Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of one month from the original date of this notification.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DRAFT.

DRAFT RULES, UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
" 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
" 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
" 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
" 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
" 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
" 7	...	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—Gunpowder Class.

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—Nitrate-mixture Class.

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—Nitro-compound Class.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate.

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schultz's powder,
Xyloiline,	Nitro-maunite,
Gun-sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—Chlorate-mixture Class.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,	Brain's blasting powder,
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and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Teutonite,
Reverley's powder,	Chlorated gun-cotton,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,	

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorous, or certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when, enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

- Safety cartridges
- Safety fuzes for blasting.
- Railway fog signals.
- Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1, such as—

- Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
- Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,
- War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1, such as—

- Detonators,
- Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term “manufactured firework” means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, AND SALE.

(a) General Rules.

2. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules.

Nothing in this rule shall apply—

- (a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical use or for sale; or
- (b) to the filling for private use and not for sale of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

3. If any person manufactures an explosive in contravention of rule 2, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

4. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

- (1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale—
- (a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30lbs., or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder 15lbs. of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive; or
- (b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150lbs., or in lieu thereof 150lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained;

Exception.—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorise the possession for private use—

- (a) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class; or
- (b) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under section 6 of the Act; or
- (c) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions.
- (2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety;
- (3) to the possession of any explosive by a person licensed to manufacture the explosive;
- (4) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Act with respect to the transport of such explosive; or
- (5) to the possession of any gunpowder, rockets or other explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or any order or regulation under those Acts.

5. If any person possesses an explosive in contravention of rule 4, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

6. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

7. If any person sells an explosive in contravention of rule 6, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(b) Licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder and certain explosives.

8. Licenses to manufacture, possess, and sell, or to possess and sell or to possess an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class to such total amount during the currency of the license, and in such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, may be granted in a Presidency town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

Provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license-holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies more than 200lbs. of

gunpowder, 500lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200lbs. of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may direct in this behalf.

9. The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely—

- (1) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (2) a fee of ten rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (3) a fee of five rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (4) a fee of ten rupees to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (5) a fee of five rupees to possess and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (6) a fee of two rupees eight annas to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity; and
- (7) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess explosive.

10. Every license granted under rule 8 shall be in Form A, B, or C in the schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

11. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 8 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(c) Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.

12. Licenses to manufacture explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees in such form for such term and subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe: provided that the Governor-General in Council shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

13. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 12 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

(d) Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives.

14. Licenses for the possession at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer of explosives other than those specified in rule 8 shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60lbs., be granted in a presidency town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

15. Every license granted under rule 14 shall be in Form D in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

16. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 14 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) Licensing of the possession of explosives generally.

17. Licenses for the possession of explosives other than those which may be issued under rules 8 and 14 shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government in accordance with the following procedure:—

(1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate, or, in a presidency town and its suburbs, to the Commissioner of Police, an application in writing accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the place in which it is proposed to keep the explosive (herein referred to as the magazine), and the site thereof.

(2) The application shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable, namely—

- (a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine, or any part thereof, and other buildings and works;
- (b) the situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;
- (c) the amount of explosive and of ingredients thereof wholly or partly mixed to be allowed at the same time within the boundaries of the magazine; and

- (d) any especial terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation, or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.
- (3) Upon receipt of the said application—
- (a) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, and to the applicant notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address, and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.
- (b) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situate within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of any municipality or of any Port authority, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.
- (c) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police not less than one month before the date of hearing.
- (d) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable after application is made to him, and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.
- (e) On consideration of the application, and on making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site, or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.
- (f) On the completion of the enquiry, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application with his recommendation to the Local Government. The Local Government may thereupon either grant the license applied for either in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, or with the addition of any additional restrictions and precautions as may be deemed proper, or the Local Government may refuse such license.
- (g) If the Local Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, who, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; but until so confirmed the license shall not come into force.
18. A fee of 20 rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 17.
19. Every license granted under rule 17 shall be in Form E in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.
20. If any person commits a breach of any conditions subject to which a license under rule 17 is granted, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.
21. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form and subject to such conditions as he may in each case prescribe.
22. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under rule 21, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.
- (c) *Licensing of the sale of other explosives.*
23. Licenses for the sale of explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 may be granted in a Presidency town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.
24. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 23.
25. Every license granted under rule 23 shall be in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.
26. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 23 is granted, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.
- (f) *Supplementary.*
27. The District Magistrate, or any Subordinate Magistrate deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency town and its suburbs, the Commissioner of Police, or any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, may enter and inspect and examine any place in which an explosive is manufactured, possessed, or sold by a person licensed in this behalf under these rules.
28. A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that in a room or workshop in connection with the magazine, or place in which he is licensed to possess the explosive, he, by filling

cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which he is licensed, for use, sale or otherwise: provided that he observes the following rules:—

- (1) There shall not be in the workshop in which such filling, adaptation or preparation is carried on more than 50lb. of gunpowder, or in lieu of such gunpowder or of a less amount thereof, not so present, half that amount of other explosive.
- (2) Any work unconnected with such filling, adaptation or preparation shall not be carried on in the said room or workshop while such filling, adaptation or preparation is being carried on.
- (3) The said room or workshop shall be detached from the magazine or place in which the license is licensed to possess the explosive and at a safe distance therefrom.
- (4) An explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients.

D.—GENERAL.

29. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach on any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

30. If a person licensed to manufacture, possess, or sell an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

31. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on plain paper, the licenses themselves being issued on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals.

32. All licenses, except licenses to manufacture an explosive under rule 12, or to possess explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class under rule 21, shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. Licenses granted under rules 12, 21 shall be current for the term therein specified. But the currency of a license may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would either not be authorised under the Act and rules or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authorities, on application previous to its expiration, be renewed, on payment of the original fee.

33. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

34. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any Police Officer in charge of a police-station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank.

35. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

36. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

37. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, without license under these rules, any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A

(See Rule 8.)

FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, sell, and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of licensee-holder and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st of December 188

District,

188

Seal.

(Signature)

of

Conditions

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The explosive shall be manufactured in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

5. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

7. The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in such a building as is referred to in condition 4, or in a fireproof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50lb of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2lb. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

8. All article or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

9. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

10. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

11. Each description of explosive, which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

12.* The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

13.† The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
- (c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM B.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE? RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188

_____ District, } (Signature)
 _____ 188 . } of
 _____ Seal.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

† These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

6. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fireproof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50lb of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2lb of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class, may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of the 6th class made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fireproof safe.

7. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

8. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

9. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and when publicly exposed for sale or sold the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

10. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

*11. The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 11 of the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

*12. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
- (c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM C.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.

License to possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188
District. } 188		(Signature) of	
		Seal.	

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50lb of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gun-powder not so kept 2lb of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
- (c) the date of purchase.

FORM D.

(See Rule 14.)

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature.)

District.

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of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 15lb of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of any explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All such explosive exceeding 1lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive, each of which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
- (c) the date of purchase.

Form E.

(See Rule 17.)

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name of license-holder and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character, and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosive to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

District.
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of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for, work connected with the keeping of such explosive or explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor.

6. Before repairs are done to or in any part of a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to explosive until such room or part of the magazine is again taken into it.

7. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

8. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.

9. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

10. Any person under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

11. Two or more descriptions of explosive which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications:—

- (a) The various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound), and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (b) The various explosives of the first division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (c) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (d) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (e) The various explosives of class 7 (fire-work) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Except as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives may not be kept in the same magazine.

12. The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons having access to the magazine or to the explosive therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

Form F.

(See Rule 23.)

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

District.

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of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

4. All explosive exceeding 1lb in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive with the word "explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

RAILWAY.

The 28th March 1887.

No. 107.—*Declaration*.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a cart road from the railway station to the bazar at Basuldanga, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Basuldanga, pergunnah Mooragacha, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 17 cottahs 9 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the east by bazar and public road, north by the Railway B class land, and south and west by land belonging to Baboo Joykristo Mookerjee, zemindar of Utterpara, is required within the aforesaid village of Basuldanga.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 108.—*Declaration*.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Assam-Bihar State Railway, in the mouzah of Purneah, pergunnah Habeli, zillah Purneah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring, more or less, 3 acres 2 roods 20 poles of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid mouzah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 29th March 1887.

No. 109.—*Leave*.—Mr. L. R. Roberts, Inspector of Local Works, in the Burdwan Division, is granted furlough, under sections 50 and 67 of the Civil Leave Code, for eight months, from the 22nd proximo.

No. 110.—*Notification*.—The following extract from a notification, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No. 103.—*The 21st March 1887*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following appointments and transfers:—Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., Chief Engineer, second class, and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, to Bengal, as Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, Bengal, vice Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E., on furlough.

* * * * *

No. 111.—*Promotion*.—Mr. A. E. Silk, Assistant Engineer, first grade, *sub. pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 6th of August 1886.

Baboo Krith Chunder Chowdry, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, *sub. pro tem.*, (on leave), reverted to Assistant Engineer, first grade, on the 1st of September 1886.

Mr. T. Beatty, Executive Engineer, second grade, and Divisional Superintendent of Works, Rajshahye, is promoted to Executive Engineer, first grade, with effect from the 26th September 1886.

Mr. T. M. L. Thompson, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, *sub. pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 26th September 1886.

Mr. H. O. Walling, Assistant Engineer, first grade, *sub. pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 17th of August 1886.

Mr. H. E. Pellereau, Assistant Engineer, second grade, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, first grade, with effect from the 28th of September 1886.

Mr. W. B. Bestie, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank, and Under-Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, is promoted to Executive Engineer, fourth grade, *sub. pro tem.*, with effect from the 17th of November 1886.

Mr. A. Hayes, Executive Engineer, third grade, *sub. pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st of January 1887.

Mr. J. R. Swinden, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, *sub. pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st of January 1887.

Mr. J. A. Devenish, Assistant Engineer, first grade, *sub. pro tem.*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st of January 1887.

No. 112.—*Appointment*.—Under the powers vested in him by section 123 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments to have effect from the 1st of April 1887:—

Mr. H. Joll to be Inspector of Local Works in the Patna Division.

Mr. W. H. Nightingale to be Inspector of Local Works in the Bhagulpore Division.

Mr. T. Beatty to be Inspector of Local Works in the Rajshahye Division.

Mr. J. W. Johnson (on furlough) to be Inspector of Local Works in the Dacca Division.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R. E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 23rd March 1887.

Leave.—No. 102.—Mr. C. E. Livesay, Executive Engineer, second grade, Nuddea Rivers Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st April 1887, under section 74 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th March 1887.

Leave.—No. 103.—Mr. D. B. Horn, Executive Engineer of the Buxar Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 13th proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Appointment.—No. 104.—Mr. J. R. Swinden, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, attached to the Buxar Division, is appointed to hold charge of that division during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. D. B. Horn, or until further orders.

Posting.—No. 105.—With reference to Bengal Government Notification No. 65 of the 1st instant, Mr. C. J. L. Middleton, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is posted to the Pooree Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

IRRIGATION.

The 28th March 1887.

No. 106.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for diversion in the 7th and 8th miles of the Máchgong Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land 1 mile 2 furlongs and 200 feet long, and averaging in width 246 feet, measuring 38 acres 1 rood and 10 poles, more or less, of standard measurement, commencing from mouzah Máhájunsáhi, pergunnah Hariharpur, and terminating at mouzah Kámásásun, pergunnah Hariharpur, in the district of Cuttack, is required within the afore-said villages.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. I. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2304, dated the 24th March 1887.—Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell made over charge of the Patna Jail to Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows on the forenoon of the 17th March 1887.

No. 2253, dated the 23rd March 1887.—Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell made over charge of the Patna Jail to Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell on the forenoon of the 28th February 1887.

J. W. HANLON,
for Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 2225.—*The 28th March 1887.*—Assistant Surgeon Aushoke Krishna Shaha, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed temporarily to the post of House Physician to the First Physician's Ward, Medical College Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Roma Prosad Bagchi.

No. 2227.—*The 28th March 1887.*—Assistant Surgeon Sasi Bhusan Mookerjee, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed temporarily to the post of House Physician to the Second Physician's Ward in the Medical College Hospital, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Ganes Chandra Mitra, transferred.

A. J. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

MR. A. W. PAUL, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, is appointed to be a District Delegate, under section 52 of Act V of 1881, within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

By order of the High Court,
 C. M. W. BRETT, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, FORT WILLIAM, the 18th March 1887.

Sheriff's Office, the 23rd March 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1887 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

A. WILSON, Sheriff.

শরিফ আফিস সন ১৮৮৭ সাল তারিখ ২৩শে, মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে শ্রবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম ফোর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৭ সালের ২৫শে, এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৭ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদ্দমা করে হাঁত।

এঃ উইলসন শরিফ।

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Munshiganj will, in the month of April next, sit at Dacca from the 1st to the 24th and at Munshiganj the remaining days of the month, Sundays and holidays excepted.

MOHENDRO NATH MITTER, Judge of Small Cause Court.

MUNSHIGANJ SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 21st March 1887.

TREASURY NOTICES.

MR. H. P. PETERSON, Covenanted Deputy Collector, has been placed temporarily in charge of the Tipperah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

D. R. LYALL, Offg. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG, the 21st March 1887.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MOULVIE ABUL KHAIR MOHAMED ABUS SUBHAN has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. M. HALLIDAY, Commissioner of Patna.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 17th March 1887.—Babu Ram Tarak Mookerjee, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Bankoora (class VII), having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 26th February last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 16th December 1886 is cancelled.

The 18th March 1887.—Babu Dwarka Nath Bose, B.A., Fourth Master of the Chittagong College (class VI), is appointed to be Second Master of the Noakholly Zillah School, with effect from the 13th June next, *vice* Babu Bhushan Chandra Karmakar, B.A., transferred.

Babu Bhushan Chandra Karmakar, B.A., Second Master of the Noakholly Zillah School (class VII), on leave, is appointed to be Fourth Master of the Chittagong College, with effect from the 13th June next, *vice* Babu Dwarka Nath Bose, B.A., transferred.

The 24th March 1887.—Moulavi Lutfur Rahman, B.A., Officiating Fourth Master of the Patna City School, acted as Second Master of the same institution and in class VI from the 4th December 1886 to the 23rd February 1887, both days inclusive, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Lachman Lal.

Babu Nani Lal Ghosh, M.A., Officiating Second Master of the Bankoora Zillah School, is appointed *substantive pro tempore* to class VI, with effect from the 28th February 1887, *vice* Babu Chandra Bhushan Sen, B.A., on leave.

The 25th March 1887.—Babu Chandra Bhushan Bhaduri, B.A., Senior Student Assistant in the Laboratory of the Presidency College, is appointed *substantive pro tempore* to class V and to be Demonstrator in Chemistry in the same institution, with effect from the 1st April next.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned students have passed the B.L. examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Bhubaneswar, Sahay	Patna College.	8	Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Nag, Nabinchandra	City College.	9	" Upendra-	Ditto.
3	Brij Bansi Sahay	Patna College.		nath	Ditto.
4	Bhattacharyya, Jadabchandra, No. II.	Metropolitan Institution.	10	Ghosh, Sasidhar	Ditto.
5	Ghosh, Harischandra	Ravenshaw College.	11	Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan, No. I.	Ditto.
6	Biswas, Aghornath	Metropolitan Institution.	12	Ray, Baikunathanath	Ripon College.
7	Mitra, Lalitkisor	Ripon College.	13	Das, Lalitmohan	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Talukdar, Baradachandra	Rajshahye College.	64	Deb, Sibchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Guha, Aswinikumar	Dacca College.	65	Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
3	Basu, Rameschandra	Metropolitan Institution.	66	Palit, Baikunthanath	Ripon College.
4	Das, Abinaschandra	City College.		Chattopadhyay, Hrisikes	Metropolitan Institution.
5	Chaudhuri, Girijasankar	Ditto.		Bhatta, Nandaram	Patna College.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	Metropolitan Institution.		Ghatak, Baidyanath	Ditto.
7	Ray, Tariniprasad	Ditto.	67	Chaudhuri, Harendra-	Metropolitan Institution.
8	Das, Taritmohan	Dacca College.		narayan	Krishnagar College.
9	Sen, Kshetramohan	Metropolitan Institution.		Maitra, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
10	Ray, Umagati	Ditto.	72	Das, Mahendralal	Ditto.
11	Bandyopadhyay, Sarat-	Ditto.		Bhattacharyya, Brajakumar	Ditto.
	chandra	Dacca College.	74	Das, Gopalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
12	Buzlur Rahim	Metropolitan Institution.	75	Gupta, Dwijendrasankar	Ditto.
13	Mukhopadhyay, Srihari	Rajshahye College.	76	Sen, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Jadabchandra	Metropolitan Institution.	77	Mitra, Manmathanath	Ditto.
15	Raychaudhuri, Siris-	Ditto.	78	Raychaudhuri, Parbati-	Ditto.
	chandra	Dacca College.	79	Basu, Atulyacharan	City College.
16	Basu, Khagendranath	Ditto.	80	Bandyopadhyay, Satkari	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bishnu-	Ditto.	81	" Jnanachandra	Ditto.
	charan	Dacca College.	82	Ray, Baradaprasad	City College.
18	Basu, Saratchandra, No. II.	City College.		Bandyopadhyay, Dharani-	Metropolitan Institution.
19	Sinha, Atalbihari	Rajshahye College.		dhar	Ripon College.
20	Ray, Radhaballabh	Metropolitan Institution.	84	Maitra, Akshaykumar	City College.
21	Datta, Sasikumar	Rajshahye College.	85	Lubeck, H.	Metropolitan Institution.
22	Bhaya, Gopalchandra	Patna College.	86	Biswas, Girindranath	Ditto.
23	Lal Bahadur	Metropolitan Institution.		Bandyopadhyay, Harimohan	Ditto.
24	Chattopadhyay, Bholanath	City College.		Chakrabarti, Jnanadago-	Ditto.
25	Lahiri, Mahendramohan	Metropolitan Institution.		binda	Ditto.
26	Mitra, Nagendranath	Patna College.	87	Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad	City College.
27	Lakshmi Prasad	Dacca College.		Karfarma, Prasannakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
28	Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	Metropolitan Institution.	90	Sen, Nalininath	Ditto.
29	Gangopadhyay, Radhika-	Ripon College.	92	Mallik, Kesablal	Ditto.
	nath	Patna College.	93	Gupta, Kangalchandra	Ditto.
30	Chattopadhyay, Tarapada	Metropolitan Institution.	95	Sen, Rameschandra	Ditto.
31	Hafazat Karim	Ditto.	96	Chaudhuri, Tripurakanta	Ditto.
32	Gangopadhyay, Trailokya-	Ditto.		Basak, Madhabananda	Ditto.
	nath	Dacca College.		Bandyopadhyay, Nirad-	Ditto.
				chandra	Ditto.
33	Datta, Radhikacharan	Ripon College.	97	Basu, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Chattapodhyay, Anukul-	Dacca College.		Maitra, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	chandra	Metropolitan Institution.	100	Mukhopadhyay, Aparapra-	Ripon College.
35	Karmakar, Hariprasanna	Metropolitan Institution.		sad	Krishnagar College.
	Ray, Radhaballabh	Ditto.	101	Gupta, Mohinimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
37	Bhattacharyya, Jadab-	Metropolitan Institution.		Sinha, Jogeschandra	Krishnagar College.
	chandra, No. I	Ditto.	103	Chaudhuri, Jagachandra	Ripon College.
38	Chattopadhyay, Ratinath	Hughli College.		Bhattacharyya, Trailokya-	Patna College.
	Mitra, Binodbihari	Metropolitan Institution.		nath	Metropolitan Institution.
40	Gauri Shankar	City College.	105	Abdul Hamid	City College.
41	Ghosh, Suryanarayan	Metropolitan Institution.		Ray, Prasannath	Metropolitan Institution.
42	Mitra, Hemendranath	Ditto.	107	Reazuddin Ahmed	City College.
43	Ray, Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.	108	Bandyopadhyay, Lalitmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
44	" Tarakchandra	Ditto.	109	Abdul Rahim	City College.
	Maitra, Ramlal	Ditto.	110	Sen, Syamlal	Metropolitan Institution.
45	Mitra, Lalitmohan	Ditto.	111	Basu, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Abantinath	City College.	112	Dasgupta, Basantakumar	Ditto.
48	Mukhopadhyay, Sarat-	Metropolitan Institution.	113	Ghosh, Privanath	City College.
	chandra	Hughli College.		Bandyopadhyay, Debendra-	Ditto.
49	Chaudhuri, Jogindralal	Ripon College.		nath	Ditto.
50	Bandyapadhyay, Parbati-	Ditto.	114	" Nandalal	Ripon College.
	charan	Metropolitan Institution.	116	Dasgupta, Annadacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
51	Chattopadhyay, Ramlal	City College.	117	Deb, Jogindrachandra	Ditto.
52	Gangopadhyay, Amritlal	Metropolitan Institution.	118	Basu, Jadabkrishna	Ditto.
53	Ray, Umeschandra	City College.	119	Mukhopadhyay, Kamini-	City College.
54	Sanyal Dasarathi	Metropolitan Institution.		kumar	Hughli College.
55	Basu, Abinaschandra	City College.	120	Mitra, Bipinbihari	Presidency College.
56	Datta, Mahimchandra	Ditto.	121	Biswas, Jaineswar	Metropolitan Institution.
57	Ray, Saratchandra	Ditto.	122	Chaudhuri, Bhagabati-	Ditto.
58	" Sasibhusan	Metropolitan Institution.		charan	Ditto.
59	Adhikari, Sitanath	Ditto.	123	Bandyopadhyay, Annada-	Ditto.
	Das, Jogindrachandra	Ditto.		prasad	Ditto.
61	Gupta, Mathuranath	Ditto.	124	Kar, Premnarayan	Ditto.
62	Mukhopadhyay, Adhar-	Ditto.	125	Ghosh, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	chandra	City College.			
36	Palit, Sibchandra	City College.			

SECOND DIVISION—*contd.**In Order of Merit—contd.*

126	Rav, Kuladananda . . .	Hughli Collee.	134	Ghosh, Apurbachandra . . .	Metropolitan Institution,
127	Mukhopadhyay, Chandrakumar . . .	Ditto.	135	Bandyopadhyay, Jnanendra-chandra . . .	Ditto.
129	Basu, Sripati . . .	Metropolitan Institution.	136	Sarkar, Kalikumar . . .	Ditto.
130	Abdul Jawad . . .	Ditto.	137	Maitra, Mathuranath . . .	Ditto.
131	Chattopadhyay, Hariprasad . . .	City College.	138	Mitra, Upendragopal . . .	Ditto.
132	Datta, Debiprasad . . .	Ripon College.	138	Sarkhel, Haricharan . . .	Ditto.
133	Bandyopadhyay, Kisorimohan . . .	Rajshayke College.			
		Metropolitan Institution.			

The undermentioned students have passed the Medical Examinations:—

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Pramathanath . . .	Medical College.	Mallik, Kunjalal . . .	Medical College.
Basu, Anandalal . . .	Ditto.	Moung Tha Nod . . .	Ditto.
De, Girischandra . . .	Ditto.	Mukhopadhyay, Braja-krishna . . .	Ditto.
Dhar, Bharatchandra . . .	Ditto.	Ray, Harendranath . . .	Ditto.
Ghosh, Asutosh . . .	Ditto.	Sen, Mohitlal . . .	Ditto.
Maitra, Rasbihari . . .	Ditto.		

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Hari-charan . . .	Medical College.	Datta, Mahendranath, No. 1 . . .	Medical College.
" Kaliprasanna . . .	Ditto.	" Mahendranath, No. 2 . . .	Ditto.
Basu, Haripada . . .	Ditto.	Gattu Mall . . .	Ditto.
" Jyotindranath . . .	Ditto.	Kumar, Kaliprasanna . . .	Ditto.
" Mahendranath . . .	Ditto.	Mitra, Adharchandra . . .	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Haribhushan . . .	Ditto.	" Amritlal . . .	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Saty-hari . . .	Ditto.	Mukhopadhyay, Bijaykrishna . . .	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Jagatchandra . . .	Ditto.	Ray, Guruprasanna . . .	Ditto.
		Sanyal, Hemchandra . . .	Ditto.
		Sil, Kshetramohan . . .	Ditto.

By order,
P. K. RAY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 25th March, 1887.

It is hereby notified that, for the ensuing Half-yearly Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates, and others to be held on the 2nd May next and subsequent days, two Local Committees will be formed in the Burdwan Division, viz., one at the Commissioner's office at Burdwan for the examinees employed in the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom, and another at Midnapore for those employed in that district. Officers employed in the district of Hooghly and Howrah, who have to appear at the examination, will be examined by the Local Committee at the Presidency, and must appear at the Office of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, at No. 14, Hare Street, Calcutta.

JOHN BEAMES, Commissioner.

BURDWAN COMM'R.'S OFFICE, the 22nd March 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that, for the next Half-yearly Departmental Examination of Assistants and others commencing on the 2nd May 1887, three Local Committees will be formed in the Chittagong Division, viz., one at Chittagong for examinees employed in the districts of Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts, one at Noakholly for examinees employed in that district, and the third at Tipperah for those employed there.

D. R. LYALL, Offg. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG, the 19th March 1887.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 391B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 2nd May 1887, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,750 chests, viz.:—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	Chests. 2,375
Ditto ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	...	2,375
Total	...	...	4,750

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 29th November 1886, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th May 1887, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 7th May 1887, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 17th May 1887.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory. About chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory. About chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Thursday, 2nd June 1887	...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Monday, 4th July	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Tuesday, 2nd August	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st September	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 6th October	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Wednesday, 2nd November	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st December	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
Total	...	16,625	16,625	33,250

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

H. J. S. COTTON, for Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., Fort William, the 29th March 1887.

No. 277B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 4th April 1887, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,750 chests, viz.:—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	Chests. 2,375
Ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	...	2,375
Total	...	...	4,750

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 29th November 1886, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 19th April 1887, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Monday, the 11th April 1887, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 19th April 1887.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory, about chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory, about chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Monday, 2nd May	1887 ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 2nd June	" ..	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Monday, 4th July	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Tuesday, 2nd August	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st September	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 6th October	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Wednesday, 2nd November	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st December	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
Total		19,000	19,000	38,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 1st March 1887.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1887.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 1955A.

GENERAL.—*The 29th March 1887.*—Baboo Grish Chunder Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nelphamari, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Sreeram Moitra, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Nelphamari, Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Grish Chunder Sircar, or until further orders.

The 5th April 1887.—Mr. H. F. Matthews, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, was employed as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that district from the afternoon of the 3rd to the afternoon of the 16th March 1887.

Captain M. H. L. Gale, Behar Light Horse, is allowed seven months' leave of absence out of India, with effect from the 15th instant, or date of departure.

Baboo Dino Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date, as he may avail himself of it.

The following officers reported their departure from India, on furlough, on the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. W. Fiddian	...	...	22nd March 1887.
Mr. J. F. Bradbury	...	...	Ditto.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.	...	...	27th " "

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Silligoree, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Upendra Chunder Mookerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred temporarily to Darjeeling, and is posted to Silligoree, *vice* Baboo Prosonno Coomar Dutt, on leave.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Beames, or until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, c.s., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Dacca, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. F. J. Monahan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jajpore, Cuttack, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is posted to Jamtara in that district.

Mr. T. Norman, Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. E. Manisty is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. Norman, or until further orders.

POLICE.—*The 2nd April 1887.*—Mr. J. Patch, District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th instant.

Mr. G. A. Patten, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Gurjhat Mehals Police in Cuttack, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Patch, or until further orders.

Mr. G. D. Graham, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 23rd March 1887.

The 5th April 1887.—The following Officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police are posted to the districts mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. F. C. Daly	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.
„ W. Y. Reilly	...	...	...	...	Backergunge.
„ R. Dundas	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.

REGISTRATION.—*The 31st March 1887.*—Baboo Bholanath Dutt, Rural Sub-Registrar of Jamui, in the district of Monghyr, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Begu Serai in the same district.

Baboo Hurbans Narain Singh, Rural Sub-Registrar of Begu Serai, in the district of Monghyr, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jamui, in the same district, on probation for six months.

The 5th April 1887.—Baboo Upendra Chunder Mookerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Silligoree, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Sub-Registrar, in the Phansedewah thana.

EDUCATION.—*The 1st April 1887.*—Baboo Kshetra Lal Sinha, M.A., B.L., Officiating Law Lecturer in the Krishnaghur College, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Baboo Uma Nath Ghosal, resigned.

PORT TRUST.—*The 5th April 1887.*—Mr. F. M. Halliday is appointed, under the provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, to act as a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, c.s., or until further orders. Mr. Halliday is also appointed to act as Chairman of the Commissioners.

MEDICAL.—*The 31st March 1887.*—Surgeon-Major C. H. Joubert, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major J. F. P. McConnell, or until further orders.

The 1st April 1887.—Assistant Surgeon Debendro Nath De, First Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Resident Physician, College Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon J. B. Gibbons, or until further orders.

The 5th April 1887.—Dr. W. Forsyth, Medical Officer in charge of the Tirhoot State Railway, is appointed to act temporarily as Civil Medical Officer, Mozufferpore, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, or until further orders.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st April 1887.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the words "with the exception that scholarships allotted to Behar and Orissa are not transferable to Arts Colleges in Bengal" be inserted after the word "select" in line 3 of rule 3 of the Government Junior Scholarship Rules contained in Government Resolution of the 18th January 1887, and published at page 99 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem. The rule as now amended will stand as follows:—

"With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, a junior scholarship may be held at any one of the affiliated Colleges in Bengal which the holder may select, with the exception that scholarships allotted to Behar and Orissa are not transferable to Arts Colleges in Bengal. A Government junior scholarship may also be held in the United Kingdom subject to the conditions of good conduct and satisfactory progress. But a Government junior scholarship held in Bengal is not transferable to other provinces of India."

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1887.—In continuation of the notification dated the 16th October 1886, published at page 1121, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, promulgating the rules permitting the payment of revenue by means of postal money-orders in certain selected districts in Bengal, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend their operation to all the districts in the Lower Provinces with effect from the 1st May next.

Rules relating to Revenue Money Orders.

These rules are divided into five parts—

PART I.—Form of Revenue Money Order.

PART II.—Issue of Revenue Money Orders.

PART III.—Payment of Revenue Money Orders.

Section A.—Payment from Disbursing Offices at the head-quarters of districts.

Section B.—Procedure to be followed in the Collectorate.

PART IV.—Treatment of Revenue Money Orders not accepted by the Collector.

PART V.—Disposal of Acknowledgments.

PART I.

THE FORM OF REVENUE MONEY ORDERS.

1. The Revenue Money Order form is divided into four parts, viz. :—

- (a) the Money Order,
- (b) lower portion of Money Order or the Receipt,
- (c) the Coupon or Chalan,
- (d) the Acknowledgment.

2. Parts (a) and (b) require no description, as they are exactly like the corresponding portions of the ordinary inland Money Order form. Parts (c) and (d) are considerably larger than the Coupon and Acknowledgment of an ordinary Money Order. Part (c) contains on one side all the particulars required by the Treasury and on the reverse instructions for remitters of Revenue Money Orders. Part (d) is on one side a duplicate of the Chalan and is returned to the remitter as his receipt; on the reverse of this part are the remitter's name and address.

3. This form is to be used for Revenue Money Orders only and for no other purpose.

4. The forms of Revenue Money Order should be freely distributed among the revenue-paying classes, and no restrictions whatever should be placed in the way of zemindars obtaining these forms.

5. Every Postmaster, Sub-Postmaster and Village Postmaster will be personally responsible that a sufficient supply of Revenue Money Orders is always available in his office. In cases of emergency, supplies may be obtained by telegraph direct from the Stock Depôt of the Circle. Divisional Superintendents and Inspectors when visiting offices will see that a sufficient supply of Revenue Money Order forms is available, and mention in their diaries and inspection reports that they have done so.

PART II.

ISSUE OF REVENUE MONEY ORDERS.

6. Revenue Money Orders are issued from every Head, Sub and Village Post Office under the rules which govern the issue of ordinary Inland Money Orders. The following paragraphs contain additional instructions which relate solely to the issue of Revenue Money Orders:—

7. No Revenue Money Order may be issued for more than 50 rupees. The rule prohibiting the inclusion of pies (fractions of an anna) in the amount of a Money Order is not applicable to Revenue Money Orders, which may be for amounts including any fraction of an anna not less than one pie.

8. The Office of Issue will help the remitter in making the requisite entries, and, if necessary, will make entries for him in the form of a Revenue Money Order; but no fee or any other gratification whatsoever is to be demanded or accepted, either directly or indirectly, by any official of the Postal Department for this service. Disregard of this order will be punished by dismissal of the official in fault, who will, moreover, be liable to any further penalties provided by law.

9. The Office of Issue is responsible that no Revenue Money Order is issued of which the Coupon (Chalan) is blank or is not completely filled up. The Post Office has no means of ascertaining the correctness of the information supplied by a remitter; all that it is necessary to see is that entries are made against every printed item in the Coupon (Chalan) and that the Money Order is not for a larger sum than 50 rupees.

10. The letter "R" should be written before the number of every Revenue Money Order, and this mode of distinguishing Revenue Money Orders should be adopted wherever the number is entered.

11. The number assigned to a Revenue Money Order by the Head Office or Selected Sub-Office of Issue will also be entered at the top of the Coupon (Chalan) by the Money Order Clerk of the Head Office or the Sub-Postmaster of the Selected Sub Office of Issue as the case may be. The number on the acknowledgment will, as in the case of an ordinary Money Order, be the number of the receipt given to the remitter.

12. On the 5th of every month Head and Sub Offices will prepare a return (Form $\frac{4}{R.M.O.}$) of all Revenue Money Orders issued during the last month, and forward the same to the Disbursing Postmaster who will compile a General District Return and submit it to the Head of the circle not later than the 15th of the month following that to which it relates. Village Offices will not submit returns, as Revenue Money Orders issued from such offices will be included in the returns of the Account Offices to which they are attached. The district return submitted by the Disbursing Postmaster will be in Form $\frac{5}{R.M.O.}$.

PART III.

PAYMENT OF REVENUE MONEY ORDERS.

SECTION A.—*Procedure in the Disbursing Office.*

13. When the Revenue Money Orders are in all respects ready to be handed over to the Postman, a list in duplicate (Form $\frac{2}{R.M.O.}$) should be made out by the Money Order Clerk, and the entries in the money column of the list carefully totalled.

14. The Money Orders, both copies of the list, and a slip receipt (Form $\frac{3}{R.M.O.}$) duly filled up, should then be handed over to the Postman for delivery at the Collectorate, the Postman's receipt for the documents being taken in the usual manner in the register of Money Orders received.

15. The Postman will deliver all the documents mentioned in paragraph 14 to the treasury officer (or other responsible official authorized by the Collector, in writing, to receive Revenue Money Orders and whose name has been communicated by the Collector to the Postmaster), and will take back to the Post Office the slip receipt duly signed by the officer receiving the Money Orders. The slip receipt will be kept by the Money Order Clerk under lock and key.

16. When the original list, duly signed by the treasury officer or other authorized officer, is received back, along with the refused Money Orders (if any), the Postmaster will give in exchange for the list a treasury voucher (Form A C—17) representing the value of the Money Orders accepted, as shown in the certificate at the foot of the list.

17. The Postmaster should on no account give a treasury voucher in payment of Revenue Money Orders, without receiving the original list with the certificate of acceptance written at the foot thereof.

18. The Postmaster will be responsible always to have sufficient funds at his credit in the district treasury to meet Revenue Money Order demands, and it will be his duty, when giving a treasury voucher, to see that there are funds in the District Treasury to meet it.

19. The original list and the slip receipt will be filed together by the Money Order Clerk. The refused Money Orders (if any) will be dealt with in accordance with the instructions laid down in Part IV of these rules.

20. On receipt of the Money Orders, together with the receipts and acknowledgments duly signed, the Money Order Clerk will examine and compare all the documents with the original list already in his possession and with the duplicate presented to him along with these documents, and if all are found correct will sign the duplicate list and return it to the Collectorate official who brought back the documents to the Post Office.

21. The Money Order Clerk should be particularly careful to see that he receives from the Collectorate an acknowledgment for every Money Order accepted, and that every acknowledgment which he receives is in acknowledgment of the full amount of the Money Order to which it appertains.

22. The Money Order received back from the Collectorate, with their receipts, will be entered in the Journal of Money Orders paid and be disposed of in the usual manner. The acknowledgments will be returned to the remitters in the manner described in Part V of these rules.

23. The amount of the treasury voucher will be entered in the Post Office and Treasurer's cash day books and the cash account on the receipt side opposite the item "Drawn from District Treasury," and will be included in the sum entered on the disbursement side under the head "Amount of Money Orders paid." The amount will also appear in the Treasury account as money drawn from the District Treasury. All these entries must be made on the same date.

24. Before the duplicate list is finally returned to the Collectorate, the Money Order Clerk will carefully compare it with the original and see that they are exactly alike, any remark recorded in the one list (either in the Collectorate, or by the Money Order Clerk, or the Postmaster) being copied in the other list.

25. It will be the duty of the Money Order Clerk to report to the Postmaster if the Money Orders and other documents sent to the Collectorate are not returned to him before 12 o'clock (noon) on the day following that on which they were sent.

26. The Money Order Clerk will report to the Postmaster every case in which the Coupon (Chalan) of a Revenue Money Order received by him is blank or is imperfectly filled up.

27. On the 5th of every month the Money Order Clerk will prepare a return (Form $\frac{6}{R.M.O.}$) of all Revenue Money Orders received during the last month, and this return will be submitted by the Postmaster to the Head of the circle along with the District Return of Revenue Money Orders issued.

SECTION B.—*Procedure to be followed in the Collectorate.*

28. On receipt of the Money Orders, with other documents, in the Collectorate the treasury officer, or other responsible official authorised as above (see Rule 15) to receive Revenue Money Orders, will carefully compare the entries in the list with the Money Orders, and, when satisfied of their correctness, will sign the slip receipt and hand it over to the Postman who has brought the documents to the Collectorate, retaining the other papers for subsequent disposal.

29. The next business to be done in the Collectorate will be the careful examination of the Money Orders to see that the necessary particulars of remittance are given in each case, and that the Money Orders are otherwise such as should be accepted.

30. The original list, together with refused Money Orders (if any), must be returned to the Post Office and a treasury voucher be obtained immediately on the certificate of acceptance being signed. The officer signing the certificate will be responsible that the check prescribed in paragraph 29 has been carried out, and that the original list, with the certificate duly endorsed, is returned to the Post Office on the day of receipt.

31. On receipt of the treasury voucher from the Post Office the treasury officer will on the same day credit the amount thereof in the accounts of the Collectorate as remittances received by means of Money Orders from the zemindars concerned, and will charge the amount against the monthly letter-of-credit of the Postal Department as money paid to the Disbursing Postmaster.

32. After the amount of the treasury voucher has been credited in the Collectorate in the accounts of the mahals concerned, the acknowledgments will be signed by the appropriate officers.

33. The Money Orders will then be signed by the treasury officer or other officer authorized as above to receive them, and that officer, after detaching the Coupons (Chalans) from the Money Orders, will return the original orders, with the receipts, acknowledgments, and the duplicate list, to the Post Office and retain the Chalans in the Collectorate.

34. When the duplicate list, with the Postmaster's acknowledgment for the documents returned to him written thereon, is received back from the Post Office, it should also be filed in the Collectorate.

35. The original Money Orders with their receipts and acknowledgments must be returned by the Collectorate before 12 o'clock (noon) on the day following their receipt. This period is on no account to be exceeded.

PART IV.

TREATMENT OF REVENUE MONEY ORDERS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE COLLECTORATE.

36. If the Collector, or the officer to whom he delegates authority in this matter, declines to accept a Money Order, because of the omission of necessary particulars in the Coupon (Chalan), or other cause, the Money Order will be treated as refused and be disposed of in the usual manner.

PART V.

DISPOSAL OF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

37. The acknowledgments appertaining to Revenue Money Orders received from the Collectorate will be sorted separately for each office of issue and enclosed in envelopes (Form ⁹_{R.M.O.}) addressed to the Postmasters of those offices; the numbers of Money Orders to which the acknowledgments appertain being detailed on the back of the envelopes, thus ¹⁰³₃₁₄ where 103 is the number of the acknowledgment and 314 the number of the Money Order.

38. These envelopes will be entered in detail, in a special memorandum book (Form ⁷_{R.M.O.}) and be despatched as letters registered on Postal Service. The total number of acknowledgments closed in each envelope will be the registered number assigned to that envelope.

39. On arrival in the Office of Issue, the envelopes will be opened and the acknowledgments contained in each envelope compared with the entries on the back thereof. The acknowledgments will then be stamped with the Money Order stamp and be sorted for distribution to Postmen. The numbers of all acknowledgments to be given to each Postman will be detailed separately in a special memorandum book (Form ⁸_{R.M.O.}) and the Postman's signature obtained against the entry. The acknowledgments will then be handed over to the Postmen. The envelopes will be retained for 12 months sorted in daily and monthly bundles, and will be destroyed after the expiration of that period.

40. The Postmen will enter the acknowledgments in detail in their books, and will obtain the remitter's signature or mark when delivering each acknowledgment.

41. Acknowledgments which cannot be delivered in consequence of the remitter not being found will be returned by the Postman to the Sub-Postmaster or the Money Order Clerk (as the case may be), and his signature obtained in the Postman's book.

42. Undelivered acknowledgments will be kept in the Office of Issue (if a Head Office) for a period of 12 months, and, if still unclaimed, will be destroyed.

43. In Sub Offices and Village Offices undelivered acknowledgments will be retained for a period of three months, and, if still unclaimed, will be forwarded to the Head Office under a Postal Service Registered cover. Such acknowledgments will be kept in the Head Office for a further period of nine months, and, if then still on hand, will be destroyed.

44. Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters and Village Postmasters of the Offices of Issue will be responsible that acknowledgments are delivered to remitters of Revenue Money Orders without any unnecessary delay and *free of charge*. Enquiries as to the punctual and free delivery of acknowledgments should be made from time to time from zemindars who may call at the Post Office to have Revenue Money Orders issued.

List of Forms appertaining to Revenue Money Orders.

No. of each Form.	Name of each Form.	REMARKS.
1 R. M. O.	Revenue Money Order ...	Loose form.
2 R. M. O.	List ...	Loose form—Is supplied to all Post Offices at the head-quarters of districts.
3 R. M. O.	Slip Receipt ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
4 R. M. O.	Monthly Return of Revenue Money Orders issued.	Loose form—To be used by every Head and Sub-Office.
5 R. M. O.	District Monthly Return of Revenue Money Orders issued.	Loose form—To be used by Post Offices at the head-quarters of districts.
6 R. M. O.	Monthly Return of Revenue Money Orders received.	Loose form—To be used by Post Offices at the head-quarters of districts.
7 R. M. O.	Special Memorandum book of acknowledgments received from the Treasury.	Bound in books of 100 pages—To be used by Post Offices at head-quarters of districts.
8 R. M. O.	Special Memorandum book of acknowledgments delivered.	Bound in books of 50 pages—To be used by every Head, Sub and Village Office.
9 R. M. O.	Acknowledgment Envelope ...	To be printed in black ink on red paper—To be used by Post Offices at head-quarters of districts.

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1887.—Under the powers conferred upon him by section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order that a survey shall be made, and a record of rights prepared in respect of the lands included within the boundaries of the Government estate Port Canning, towjie No. 2692, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The particulars to be recorded in the survey and record of rights shall be the following:—

- (a) The name of each tenant.
- (b) The class to which he belongs, viz., whether he is a tenure holder, ryot holding at fixed rates, occupancy ryot, non-occupancy ryot or under-ryot; and if he is a tenure holder, whether he is a permanent tenure holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure.
- (c) The situation, quantity, and boundaries of the land held by him.
- (d) The name of his landlord.
- (e) The rent payable.
- (f) The mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a court or otherwise.
- (g) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases.
- (h) The special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1887.—With reference to the notification of this date, Mr. J. Ellison, Deputy Collector, in charge of the office of the Commissioner of the Sunderbuns, is hereby appointed to be a Settlement Officer under rule 1, chapter VI of the rules made by Government under the Bengal Tenancy Act for the purpose of making a survey, record of rights, settlement of rents, and determination of proprietors' private lands in the Government estate Port Canning, No. 2692, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATA.

The 5th April 1887.—In the Resolution, dated 5th March 1887, on the Opium Administration Report for 1885-86, published at pages 403 to 406 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem—

Paragraph relating to "Balances," line 2, for "16,913" read "17,288."

Ditto ditto, line 3, for "28,229" read "28,604."

Paragraph referring to "Breaches of the opium law," line 2, for "1,284" read "1,928."

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 17).

EAST COAST OF INDIA.

BAY OF BENGAL.

PORT OF GOPALPUR.

Intended exhibition of Red light on pier head.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that from the 1st April 1887, it is intended to exhibit a red light from the pier works in progress at the port of Gopalpur.

The light is elevated 25 feet above high-water, and the illuminating apparatus is a country lantern.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 31st March 1887.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 18).

RED SEA.

Wreck of Steam-Ship Avocet.

ERRATUM.—In Notice to Mariners, No. 18, of 15th March 1887, paragraph 3, line 1 or "longitude 14° 38' E." read "longitude 42° 38' E."

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 5th April 1887.

[Second Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. (15.)

RED SEA.

JEBEL TEIR TO PERIM ISLAND.

Wreck of steam-ship Avocet.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 13, dated 15th March 1887, it is notified that, as this danger is in the direct track between Abú Ail and the Zebayir Islands, and until a search has been made, vessels are recommended to pass to the westward of its position.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 25th March 1887.

S. T. TREVOR, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

[Second Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 29th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 16.)

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Particulars of China Ba-kir and Eastern Grove lights.

The following particulars of China Ba-kir and Eastern Grove lights, Gulf of Martaban, have been received from Commander A. Carpenter, R.N., in charge of India Marine Survey, through the British Admiralty, London :—

China Ba-kir light.—This light, elevated 74 feet above high-water, is visible between the bearings of N. E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

Eastern Grove light.—This light is visible between the bearings of N. E. by N. and N. W. by W., and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles. A faint light is also visible between the bearings of N. W. by N. and N. W. by W. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the 2nd order. The light-house is 105 feet in height.

The bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward—Variation $3\frac{1}{4}$ easterly in 1887.

By order of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA PORT OFFICE, the 28th March 1887.

[Third Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 13).

RED SEA.

Wreck of S. S. Avocet.

The following telegraphic news, dated 9th March 1887, has been received from the Resident at Aden, through the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay :—

Steamer *Avocet* struck on a rock, Red Sea, covered with 23 feet water and foundered.

Position—Latitude $14^{\circ} 21' 30''$ N.; Longitude $42^{\circ} 38'$ E.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 15th March 1887.

Preparation of Samples for Testing.—Half a cartridge of the material (or about 500 grains if it is not supplied in the form of cartridges) is thoroughly rubbed up together, so as to furnish a very uniform sample. If the material is frozen, it should first be thawed.

Application of the Test.—The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the glass globe into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit to a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches). 50 grains of the samples to be tested are inserted into the test-tube and gently pressed down to the bottom with a flat-headed glass rod. The test-tube is then inserted through the perforation in the cover, and is immersed in the hot water to the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the tube being closed with a loosely-fitting cork. A test-paper is fixed on the lower extremity of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A drop of distilled water, containing 10 per cent. of pure glycerine, is applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, the quantity used being only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper; the first cork is then taken out of the test-tube and replaced by the cork holding the glass rod and test-paper, keeping the test-paper as near the top of the test-tube as possible until the tube has been immersed for about five or six minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited in the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper. The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample in the water at 160°, and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper, constitutes the test.

HEAT TEST FOR BLASTING GELATINE AND GELATINE DYNAMITE.

Fifty grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred grains of French chalk. The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed in the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that, when the tube contains all the mixture, it shall be filled to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (one inch and three quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted, and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahrenheit for a period of ten minutes before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

Test for liquefaction of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four consecutive hours (six days) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahrenheit (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in length by more than one-fourth, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—(If the blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.)

Test for liability to exudation of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the material under any conditions of storage, transport or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th March 1887.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437 of the 14th August 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives, which he proposes to make under the above Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of one month from the original date of this notification.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DRAFT.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
" 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
" 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
" 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
" 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
" 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
" 7	...	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dnaline,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schultz's powder,
Xyloidine,	Nitro-mannite,
Gun-sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,	Brain's blasting powder,
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and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Teutonite,
Reverley's powder,	Chlorated gun-cotton,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,	

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorous, or certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when, enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

- Safety cartridges.
- Safety fuzes for blasting.
- Railway fog signals.
- Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1, such as—

- Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
- Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,
- War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1, such as—

- Detonators,
- Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or be the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term “manufactured firework” means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, AND SALE.

(a) General Rules.

2. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules.

Nothing in this rule shall apply—

- (a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical use or for sale; or
- (b) to the filling for private use and not for sale of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

3. If any person manufactures an explosive in contravention of rule 2, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

4. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

- (1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale—
 - (a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30lbs., or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder 15lbs. of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive; or
 - (b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150lbs., or in lieu thereof 150lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained:

Exception.—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorise the possession for private use—

- (a) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class; or
- (b) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under section 6 of the Act; or
- (c) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions.
- (2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety;
- (3) to the possession of any explosive by a person licensed to manufacture the explosive;
- (4) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Act with respect to the transport of such explosive; or
- (5) to the possession of any gunpowder, rockets or other explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or any order or regulation under those Acts.

5. If any person possesses an explosive in contravention of rule 4, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

6. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

7. If any person sells an explosive in contravention of rule 6, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(b) Licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder and certain explosives.

8. Licenses to manufacture, possess, and sell, or to possess and sell or to possess an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class to such total amount during the currency of the license, and in such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, may be granted in a Presidency town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

Provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license-holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies more than 200lbs. of

gunpowder, 500lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200lbs. of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may direct in this behalf.

9. The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely—

- (1) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (2) a fee of ten rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (3) a fee of five rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (4) a fee of ten rupees to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (5) a fee of five rupees to possess and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;
- (6) a fee of two rupees eight annas to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity; and
- (7) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess explosive.

10. Every license granted under rule 8 shall be in Form A, B, or C in the schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

11. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 8 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(c) Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.

12. Licenses to manufacture explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees in such form for such term and subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe: provided that the Governor-General in Council shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

13. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 12 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

(d) Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives.

14. Licenses for the possession at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer of explosives other than those specified in rule 8 shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60lbs., be granted in a presidency town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

15. Every license granted under rule 14 shall be in Form D in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

16. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 14 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) Licensing of the possession of explosives generally.

17. Licenses for the possession of explosives other than those which may be issued under rules 8 and 14 shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government in accordance with the following procedure:—

(1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate, or, in a presidency town and its suburbs, to the Commissioner of Police, an application in writing accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the place in which it is proposed to keep the explosive (herein referred to as the magazine) and the site thereof.

(2) The application shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable, namely—

- (a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine, or any part thereof, and other buildings and works;
- (b) the situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;
- (c) the amount of explosive and of ingredients thereof wholly or partly mixed to be allowed at the same time within the boundaries of the magazine; and

(d) any especial terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation, or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application—

(a) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, and to the applicant notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address, and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(b) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situated within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of any municipality or of any Port authority, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

(c) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police not less than one month before the date of hearing.

(d) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable after application is made to him, and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.

(e) On consideration of the application, and on making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site, or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(f) On the completion of the enquiry, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application with his recommendation to the Local Government. The Local Government may thereupon either grant the license applied for either in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, or with the addition of any additional restrictions and precautions as may be deemed proper, or the Local Government may refuse such license.

(g) If the Local Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, who, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; but until so confirmed the license shall not come into force.

18. A fee of 20 rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 17.

19. Every license granted under rule 17 shall be in Form E in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

20. If any person commits a breach of any conditions subject to which a license under rule 17 is granted, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

21. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form and subject to such conditions as he may in each case prescribe.

22. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under rule 21, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(c) *Licensing of the sale of other explosives.*

23. Licenses for the sale of explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 may be granted in a Presidency town and its suburbs by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

24. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 23.

25. Every license granted under rule 23 shall be in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.

26. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 23 is granted, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(f) *Supplementary.*

27. The District Magistrate, or any Subordinate Magistrate deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency town and its suburbs, the Commissioner of Police, or any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, may enter and inspect and examine any place in which an explosive is manufactured, possessed, or sold by a person licensed in this behalf under these rules.

28. A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that in a room or workshop in connection with the magazine, or place in which he is licensed to possess the explosive, he, by filling

cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which he is licensed, for use, sale or otherwise : provided that he observes the following rules :—

- (1) There shall not be in the workshop in which such filling, adaptation or preparation is carried on more than 50lb. of gunpowder, or in lieu of such gunpowder or of a less amount thereof, not so present, half that amount of other explosive.
- (2) Any work unconnected with such filling, adaptation or preparation shall not be carried on in the said room or workshop while such filling, adaptation or preparation is being carried on.
- (3) The said room or workshop shall be detached from the magazine or place in which the license is licensed to possess the explosive and at a safe distance therefrom.
- (4) An explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients.

D.—GENERAL.

29. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach on any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

30. If a person licensed to manufacture, possess, or sell an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

31. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on plain paper, the licenses themselves being issued on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals.

32. All licenses, except licenses to manufacture an explosive under rule 12, or to possess explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class under rule 21, shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. Licenses granted under rules 12, 21 shall be current for the term therein specified. But the currency of a license may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would either not be authorised under the Act and rules or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authorities, on application previous to its expiration, be renewed, on payment of the original fee.

33. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

34. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any Police Officer in charge of a police-station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank.

35. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

36. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

37. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, without license under these rules, any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, sell, and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st of December 188 .

District,
188 .



(Signature)

_____ of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The explosive shall be manufactured in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

5. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

7. The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in such a building as is referred to in condition 4, or in a fireproof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that a quantity, not exceeding 50lb of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2lb. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

8. All article or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

9. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

10. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

11. Each description of explosive, which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

12.* The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

13.† The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
- (c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM B.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188 .

_____ District, } (Signature)
 _____ 188 . } _____ of

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

† These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

5. All such explosive exceeding 1lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive, each of which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
- (c) the date of purchase.

Form E.

(See Rule 17)

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name of license-holder and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character, and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosive to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

District.
188

of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.
3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for, work connected with the keeping of such explosive or explosives.
4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom.
5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor.
6. Before repairs are done to or in any part of a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to explosive until such room or part of the magazine is again taken into it.
7. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.
8. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.
9. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The explosive shall be manufactured in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

5. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

7. The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in such a building as is referred to in condition 4, or in a fireproof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that a quantity, not exceeding 50lb of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2lb. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

8. All article or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

9. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

10. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

11. Each description of explosive, which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

12.* The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

13.† The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
- (c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM B.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188 .

_____ District, } (Signature)
 _____ 188 . }
 _____ of



* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.
 † These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

5. All such explosive exceeding 1lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive, each of which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
- (c) the date of purchase.

Form E.

(See Rule 17)

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name of license-holder and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character, and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosive to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ District.
_____ 188 . }

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.
3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for, work connected with the keeping of such explosive or explosives.
4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom.
5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor.
6. Before repairs are done to or in any part of a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to explosive until such room or part of the magazine is again taken into it.
7. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.
8. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.
9. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

10. Any person under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

11. Two or more descriptions of explosive which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications:—

- (a) The various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound), and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (b) The various explosives of the first division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (c) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (d) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (e) The various explosives of class 7 (fire-work) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Except as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives may not be kept in the same magazine.

12. The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons having access to the magazine or to the explosive therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

Form F.

(See Rule 23.)

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ District. }
_____ 188 . }

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.
2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
3. Explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.
4. All explosive exceeding 1lb in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive with the word "explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

6. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fireproof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50lb of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2lb of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class G, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class, may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of the 6th class made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fireproof safe.

7. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

8. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

9. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and when publicly exposed for sale or sold the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

10. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

*11. The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 11 of the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

*12. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
- (c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM C.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.

License to possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188 .

District. }

188 . }

(Signature)

of

Seal.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50lb of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gun-powder not so kept 2lb of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosive exceeding 5lb in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
- (c) the date of purchase.

FORM D.

(See Rule 14.)

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature.)

District.

188 . }

of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 15lb of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of any explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 5th April 1887.

No. 114.—*Notification*.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Mr. W. B. Gwyther ...	Assistant Engineer, first grade.	Executive Engineer, fourth grade.	16th July 1886 ...	Temporary.
Baboo Haran Chunder Banerjee.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd August „ ...	Do.
Mr. R. E. Carter ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26th September 1886.	Do.
„ R. E. Carter ...	Executive Engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank.)	Assistant Engineer, first grade.	1st October 1886	Reversion.
Baboo Haran Chunder Banerjee.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	19th ditto	Do.
Mr. W. B. Gwyther ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto	Do.
„ T. Butler ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16th December 1886.	Do.

No. 115.—*Notification*.—The following extract from a notification, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No 105.—*The 31st March 1887*.—The following reversions and promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. A. R. Beecher ...	Examiner, second class, temporary rank.	Examiner, third class, sub. pro tem.	15th March 1887.
„ F. P. Quinlan ...	Examiner, second class, temporary rank.	Examiner, third class, permanent.	16th ditto.

ESTABLISHMENT—RAILWAY.

The 5th April 1887.

No. 116.—*Notification*.—Mr. F. C. Rogers, Traffic Superintendent, Assam-Bihar State Railway, having returned to duty before the expiry of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in notification No. 422, dated the 29th November 1886, the unused portion of the leave, viz., 34 days, is hereby cancelled.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 5th April 1887.

No. 119.—*Declaration*.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Judge's Court compound at Arrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring about 28½ poles, more or less, and situated in Irazi Rumna Mutalga, mouzah Murshudpur Imadgani, pergunnah Arrah, is required in the district of Shahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

S. T. TREVOR, Col, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 5th April 1887.

No. 117.—*Leave*.—Baboo Raj Kissen Banerjee, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, sub. pro tem., attached to the Mahanuddy Division, was on privilege leave from the 11th February to the 13th March 1887, both days inclusive.

IRRIGATION.

The 5th April 1887.

No. 118.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Circle Officer's quarters at Nawanaggar, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring about 3 roods and 21 poles, in mouzah Nawanaggar, pergunnah Bhojpoor, situated on the east of the district road from Dooarraon to Nasrigung and on the north of the village road from Nawanaggar to the Bhojpoor distributary, is required in the district of Shahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. I. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 2396.—The 31st March 1887.—Dino Nath Mitter, First Demonstrator of Anatomy, Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, performed the duties of Teacher of Medicine in that Institution in addition to his own duties from the 4th February to the 7th of March 1887 (both days inclusive), during the absence, on deputation, of Assistant Surgeon Bollye Chunder Sen.

No. 2398.—The 31st March 1887.—Assistant Surgeon Doyal Chunder Soome, Teacher of Midwifery, Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, is allowed leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th February to the afternoon of the 7th March 1887 (both days inclusive), under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 2400.—The 31st March 1887.—Assistant Surgeon Bollye Chunder Sen, Teacher of Medicine, "Campbell Medical School, Sealdah," performed the duties of "Teacher of Midwifery" in that Institution from the 4th of February to the 7th of March 1887 (both days inclusive), during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Doyal Chunder Shome.

J. M. COATES, M.D.,
For Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

MR. A. W. PAUL, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, is appointed to be a District Delegate within the meaning of section 235A of Act X of 1865 within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

By order of the High Court,
 C. M. W. BRETT, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, FORT WILLIAM, *the 30th March 1887.*

Sheriff's Office, the 23rd March 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1887 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

A. WILSON, *Sheriff.*

শরিক আফিস সন ১৮৮৭ সাল তারিখ ২৩শে, মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে শ্রবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়াম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্টদারী বিচার সম্পত্তা জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৭ সালের ২৫শে, এপ্রেল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সোমবারের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৭ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশনের বসিবেন এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোল কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোর্টদারী মিডিল করিবেন তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

এঃ উইলসন শরিক।

TREASURY NOTICE.

BABOO CHANDRA NARAIN GUPTA, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Nya Dumka on the 19th instant, and is authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

N. S. ALEXANDER, *Commissioner*.

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 391B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 2nd May 1887, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,750 chests, viz. :—

	Chests.
Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory ...	2,375
Ditto ditto at the Ghazepore Factory ...	2,375
Total ...	4,750

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 29th November 1886, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th May 1887, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 7th May 1887, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 17th May 1887.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.		Manufactured at the Patna Factory. About chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory. About chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Thursday, 2nd June	1887 ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Monday, 4th July	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Tuesday, 2nd August	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st September	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 6th October	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Wednesday, 2nd November	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st December	" ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
Total	...	16,625	16,625	33,250

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

H. J. S. CATTON, *for Offg. Secretary*.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., Fort William, the 29th March 1887.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1887.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2039A.

GENERAL—*The 7th April 1887.*—Mr. W. R. Larminie, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th May 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 11th April 1887.—Moulvie Ameeruddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Dinagepore.

Baboo Doorgadas Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

Mr. G. Toynbee, Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 15th March 1887, *vice* Mr. J. A. Hopkins, on leave.

Mr. A. C. Tate, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 15th March 1887, *vice* Mr. G. Toynbee.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 18th March 1887, *vice* Mr. C. H. Vowell, on leave.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 20th March 1887, *vice* Mr. H. J. Newbery.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, confirmed.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Mr. T. Smith, on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hopkinson, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore, acted in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners, from the afternoon of the 12th March to the forenoon of the 1st instant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Samuells, on furlough.

Mr. C. Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave from the 8th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 12th April 1887.—Baboo Satya Taran Mookerjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Giridhi, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, c.s., is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Baboo Hari Narayan Banerjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hooghly, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant.

Baboo Hari Mohun Dutt is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Jehanabad, Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hari Narayan Banerjee, or until further orders.

Mr. E. R. Henry, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. M. Currie, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment.

Baboo Surja Kumar Agasti, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Arrareah, Purneah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Bhai Baz Sinha, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah sub-division of that district, during the absence on leave, of Baboo Surja Kumar Agasti, or until further orders.

Moulvie Abdool Huq, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Dinagore, is transferred temporarily to Julpigoree.

POLICE.—*The 11th April 1887.*—In modification of the order of the 29th March last, Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, Bankoorah, is transferred to Purneah.

This cancels the order of the 29th March last, appointing Mr. T. C. Orr, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

The 12th April 1887.—Mr. G. W. S. Cox, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Pubna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Manbhoom.

This cancels the order of the 29th March last, appointing Mr. Cox to act as District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong.

REGISTRATION.—*The 11th April 1887.*—Baboo Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, Officiating First Inspector of Registration offices, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. B. Beames, Officiating Second Inspector of Registration offices, is appointed to act as First Inspector of Registration offices, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagore, is appointed to act as Second Inspector of Registration offices, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. B. Beames, or until further orders.

The 12th April 1887.—The Munsif of Lohardugga is appointed to be also Sub-Registrar of that place, with effect from the 4th November 1886, during the period of suspension from office of Thakoor Radhanath Sahai, Rural Sub-Registrar of Lohardugga.

OPIMUM.—*The 7th April 1887.*—Mr. W. S. Burt is appointed to act as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Behar Agency, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Christian, or until further orders.

The 12th April 1887.—Mr. C. L. Harrison, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Chupra, Behar Agency, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. H. G. C. Clarke, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Gya, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Chupra, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. L. Harrison, or until further orders.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th April 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 19).

BAY OF BENGAL.

CHITTAGONG COAST.

(1) *South Patches.*

THE following information has been received from Commander Alfred Carpenter, R.N., in charge of the Marine Survey of India:—

At an examination of the South Patches made lately by H. M. I. M. S. *Investigator*, only 7 feet of water was found over a ridge about one cable in extent lying S. S. E. distant $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Whistling buoy. There is $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms marked on the present Admiralty Charts.

(2) *The Megna flats.*

A survey having been made of the shoal flats off the Sunderbuns between longitudes 90° and $91^{\circ} 30'$ E., Commander Carpenter reports that no great extension of the banks (3-fathom line) has taken place since the old surveys. A shoal of 15 to 18 feet has, however, formed in latitude $21^{\circ} 58'$ N., longitude $91^{\circ} 26' 30''$ E. The elbow of shoal water depicted on the charts in longitude $90^{\circ} 18'$ E. does not extend farther South than latitude $21^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Vessels making Chittagong should make certain of passing to westward of the South Patches, standing to north-westward until in 6 fathoms water (reduced). The lead and the ground-log will then enable them to follow up the 6-fathom line until in sight of Kutubdeah or Norman Point lights, it being impossible to get on to the South Patches without first crossing over 10 fathoms of water. It is H. W. F and C. at Kutubdeah at XIIh. 00m., springs rise 15 feet, Neaps rise 10 feet. The tide wave at the elbow in longitude $90^{\circ} 18'$ E. is two hours earlier than Kutubdeah at springs, and half an hour earlier at neaps.

Variation 3° Easterly in 1887.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts 859, Mutlah river to Elephant Point; 829, Coconada to Bassein; and 70, Bay of Bengal.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

EATON W. PETLEY,
*Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.*

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 11th April 1887.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 17).

EAST COAST OF INDIA.

BAY OF BENGAL.

PORT OF GOPALPUR.

Intended exhibition of Red light on pier head.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that from the 1st April 1887 it is intended to exhibit a red light from the pier works in progress at the port of Gopalpur.

The light is elevated 25 feet above high-water, and the illuminating apparatus is a country lantern.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.*

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 31st March 1887.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 18).

RED SEA.

Wreck of Steam-Ship Avocet.

ERRATUM.—In Notice to Mariners, No. 13, of 15th March 1887, paragraph 3, line 1 for "longitude 14° 38' E." read "longitude 42° 38' E."

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,

Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 5th April 1887

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—No. (15.)

RED SEA.

JEBEL TEIR TO PERIM ISLAND.

Wreck of steam-ship Avocet.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 13, dated 15th March 1887, it is notified that, as this danger is in the direct track between Abú Ail and the Zebayir Islands, and until a search has been made, vessels are recommended to pass to the westward of its position.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 25th March 1887.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th March 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 16.)

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Particulars of China Ba-kir and Eastern Grove lights.

THE following particulars of China Ba-kir and Eastern Grove lights, Gulf of Martaban have been received from Commander A. Carpenter, R.N., in charge of India Marine Survey through the British Admiralty, London:—

China Ba-kir light.—This light, elevated 74 feet above high-water, is visible between the bearings of N.E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. and S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

Eastern Grove light.—This light is visible between the bearings of N. E. by N. and N. W. by W., and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles. A faint light is also visible between the bearings of N. W. by N. and N. W. by W. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the 2nd order. The light-house is 105 feet in height.

The bearings are magnetic and are given from seaward—Variation $3\frac{1}{4}$ easterly in 1887.

By order of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 28th March 1887.

DECLARATION.

The 11th April 1887.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for building sites for employes of the Ranjan Khas Tehail office in the village of Sooltanpoor, police thana Ranjan, zillah Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 beegahs, 11 cottahs, 11 dhurs and 4 chittacks of standard measurement, within boundaries described below, are required within the aforesaid village of Sooltanpoor.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Block A, bounded—

North—By Noabad Khila land, Bodiudeen Munshi's land and Inspection Bungalow of Road Cess Department.

East—By Noabad unsettled land.

South—By Moulvi Abdul Rahaman and Amir Hosen and others' land.

West—By Moulvi Abdul Rahaman's land.

Block C, bounded—

North—By Bodiudeen Munshi's land.

East—By Mokar Ali's land.

South—By Mosharaf Ali and others' land.

West—By Moulvi Abdul Rahaman and Bodiudeen Munshi's land.

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2030A.

The 11th April 1887.—Moulvie Syed Abdul Aziz, Officiating Munsif of Chattra, in the district of Hazaribagh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class and of a Deputy Collector.

The 12th April 1887.—Baboo Aghore Nath Ghose, Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye and Small Cause Court Judge of Rampore Beaulah, is allowed leave for 30 days, viz., 21 days under section 73-1 of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining 9 days under section 73-3 of the same Code, with effect from the 25th instant.

Baboo Jodu Nath Dass, First Munsif of Monghyr, in the district of Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye and Small Cause Court Judge of Rampore Beaulah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Aghore Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Baroda Churn Mitra, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of second class.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th April 1887.—The following revised rules for the guidance of punchayets, and for giving effect to the provisions of the Village Chowkeedaree Act, 1870, as amended by Acts I (B.C.) of 1871 and I (B.C.) of 1886, which have been prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the authority vested in him by section 65 of the first-mentioned Act, are published for general information.

RULES.

I. The Magistrate may determine the year current in a village, and inform the punchayet accordingly for action under section 16 of the Act. The list under this section shall be made out in columns containing the information required by the law, opposite the names of the persons liable to assessment, as follows:—

Name.	Trade, &c.	Amount assessed.

The list shall be published in some conspicuous place in the village. The name of the member of the punchayet who has been appointed to receive and collect the rate, to grant receipts for the same, and to keep the amounts thereof shall be mentioned at the foot of the list.

II. The list, before publication, shall be signed by each member of the punchayet.

III. Three or more members of the punchayet shall sit at a given time and place, to be notified beforehand, at least once during each week within one month after the publication of any assessment has been made, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of appeals. A note of the orders passed on each appeal disposed of shall be recorded and preserved.

IV. The collecting member of the punchayet shall keep and be responsible for all papers, accounts, and records connected with the administration of the Act by the punchayet.

V. A record of all proceedings taken under section 27 *et seq.* of the Act shall be made and preserved by the collecting member of the punchayet. Two members of the punchayet shall be present at every sale held under section 29.

VI. The record of any proceeding, order, or action of the punchayet, or any member or members of the punchayet, shall be kept in the form of a diary which shall be open to general inspection.

VII. If, under section 30, any defaulter disputes his liability, and informs any member of the punchayet of the fact, the punchayet shall postpone the sale of any property which may have been distrained for five days, and shall refer the objector to the Magistrate to obtain orders within that period.

VIII. The following form of accounts shall be kept by the punchayet:—

Register I.—Of Collections.

Name. I.	Trade, &c. II.	Amount assessed. III.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.

The entries in the first three columns will be similar to those entered in the three columns of the list to be prepared under section 16 (*vide* Rule I); the four following columns are for the four quarters of the year, beginning with the first quarter of the year current in the village, and should be headed accordingly. Opposite each villager's name will be entered his quarterly quota in these columns under each quarter as paid in by him. Each villager should be instructed to satisfy himself, when paying the cess, that the entry of the payment is duly made by the collecting member of the punchayet. This check, when properly understood and worked, will probably be of more value, as proof of payment, than receipts, which should nevertheless be granted under section 22 of the Act.

Register II.—Of receipts and disbursements.—This will be an account in the simplest form of single entry, to be totalled and carried over at the close of every quarter, as follows:—

Date.	Jumma.	Amount.	Date.	Khuruch.	Amount.

IX. Each chowkeedar shall keep an acquittance roll, to be renewed every year, in which shall be entered by the collecting member of the punchayet every sum of money paid to him as salary. This acquittance roll shall be examined and signed by the sub-inspector, or officer in charge of the thana, once a quarter, or when the chowkeedar attends at the police office under section 39 of the law.

The officer shall explain to the chowkeedar the nature of the entries, and report if the chowkeedar's salary has not been duly paid.

X. The thana police should receive from the chowkeedar and forward all reports, proceedings, explanations, and correspondence the punchayet may wish to transmit to the Magistrate.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

TEST OF CERTAIN EXPLOSIVES BEFORE IMPORTATION.

- The following notification is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1886.

No. 2226.—With reference to Rule 14 of the draft Rules for the transport and importation of explosives published with Home Department Notification No. 1438, dated the 14th August 1885, and in accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1) of the Indian Explosives Act No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437, dated 14th August 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft rule which His Excellency in Council proposes to make on the subject of the tests which certain explosives shall be required to pass before their importation is permitted.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of six weeks from the date of this Notification.

Draft Rule.

The following explosives and none others shall be liable to be tested under these Rules—

- (1) All nitro-compounds included in class III, Division 1.
 - (2) Nitro-compounds containing gun-cotton included in class III, Division 2.
 - (3) Chlorate mixtures containing nitro-glycerine included in class IV, Division 2.
2. To nitro-compound mixtures included in class III, Division 1, except methylic nitrate the following tests are applicable:—
- (a) Heat test for nitro-glycerine contained in dynamite and analogous nitro-glycerine preparations;
 - (b) Heat test for nitro-glycerine preparations;
 - (c) Heat test for blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite;
 - (d) Test for liquefaction of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite;
 - (e) Test for liability to exudation of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.
3. To those nitro-compound mixtures included in class III, Division 2, which contain gun-cotton the heat test for nitro-glycerine preparations in clause (b) of the preceding paragraph is applicable.
4. To those chlorate mixtures contained in class IV, Division 2, which contain nitro-glycerine one or more of the five tests contained in paragraph 2 above are applicable, but the precise test or tests to be applied shall be regulated by the composition of the explosive.

5. The tests specified above shall be applied in the following manner:—

HEAT TEST FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE CONTAINED IN DYNAMITE AND ANALOGOUS NITRO-GLYCERINE PREPARATIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. Test tubes from $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

2. The test-tubes to be fitted with perforated corks, which should be conical so as to fit all the tubes equally well. The perforations hold glass rods provided with a hook of glass or platinum to hold the test-paper.

3. The heating apparatus, as prescribed with the original Government heat test.* This apparatus is described at p. 112 of the Report of the Special Committee on gun-cotton, 1871 to 1874.

Materials required.

a. Test-paper.—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white starch, previously washed with cold water, are added to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips or sheets of white English filter paper, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips or sheets are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or corked bottles and in the dark. The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.)

b. Standard tint paper.—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0.000675 gm. of ammonia or 0.00023505 gm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper† by means of a clean quill-pen. When the marks thus produced are dry, the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ th of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ th of an inch).

Preparation of the Sample to be tested.

a. Apparatus required.—A wide-mouthed bottle (*a*) of about 6 oz. capacity, to which is fitted an India-rubber stopper (*b*) having two perforations. Through one of these passes the bent tube (*c*), through the other the filtering tube (*d*). The latter should have sufficient capacity to hold about 500 grains of dynamite. Within the bottle is placed a small test-tube (*e*) to receive the nitro-glycerine filtering through (*d*).

b. Mode of Operation.—About 400 grains of dynamite, finely divided, are placed into the filtering tube (*d*) (small piece of cotton-wool having previously been pushed into the contracted part of the tube), and made to fill it as evenly as possible by shaking and tapping; the upper surface is smoothed by gently pressing with a wooden rammer.

Water is then poured on the top of the dynamite and allowed to sink into it by its own weight until a sufficient quantity of nitro-glycerine has been displaced. The bent tube (*c*) may then be connected with the filtering pump or other means of reducing the pressure in the bottle, the displacement of the nitro-glycerine being thus accelerated.

The nitro-glycerine collects in the tube (*e*), and the operation is stopped before the water reaches the narrow part of the filtering tube.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the glass globe into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160°F.) to a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 50 grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod, so that, when inserted into the tube, it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's hair pencil to moisten the upper half of the papers, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube, and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower edge of the test-paper is just above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

* A globe of copper or other suitable material may be used instead of the glass globe, and any efficient gas regulator, such as a Page's regulator, may be substituted in place of Scheibler's regulator.

† This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance to remove any traces of bleaching matter and dried.



- The nitro-glycerine under examination will be considered as "thoroughly purified" within the terms of the license, whenever the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is *not less* than 15 minutes.

HEAT TEST FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE PREPARATIONS.

Fig. I.

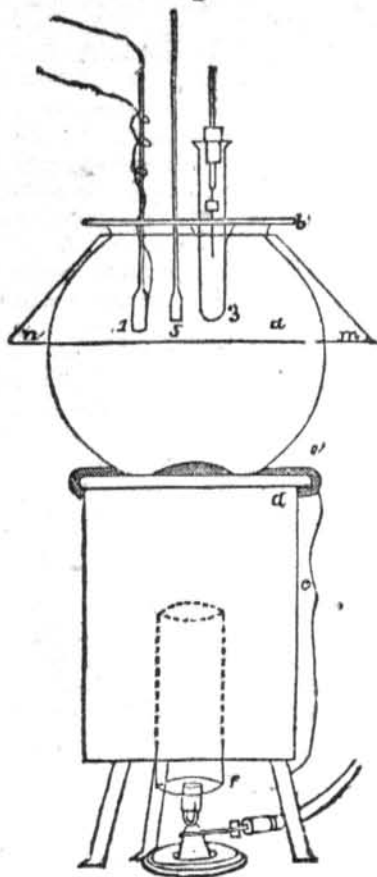


Fig. II.

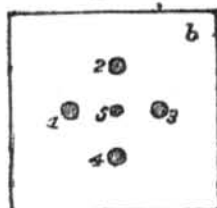


Fig. III.

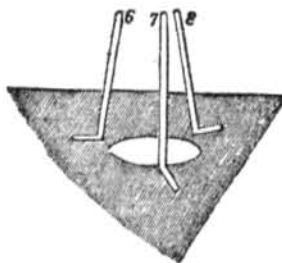
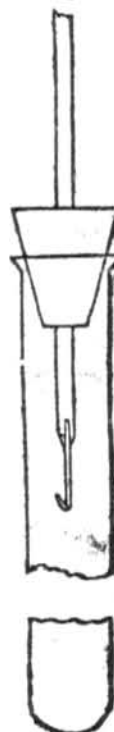


Fig. IV.



Apparatus required.—1. A spherical glass vessel (Fig. I) about 8 inches diameter (a) filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge, having a loose cover of sheet tin or copper about 7 inches square (b), rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (c), covered with coarse iron-wire gauze (e), and surrounded with a screen of thin sheet copper (d). Within this is placed an argand burner (f) with glass chimney (g). Over the glass globe is placed a common green paper lamp shade (m, n). The cover (b) has five holes arranged as seen in Fig. II; No. 5 to receive the thermometer; No. 1, the regulator; No. 4, a small funnel; and Nos. 2 and 3, test-tubes, containing the gun-cotton to be tested. Around holes 2 and 3, on the under-side of the cover, are soldered three pieces of the brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III turned upside down); these, acting as springs, allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

2. Scheibler's temperature regulator.
3. Two cells of Le Clanche's battery No. 1.
4. A few yards of insulated copper wire.
5. Test-tubes about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter, and not less than 5 inches long.
6. Glass rod with a flat head—of sufficient length to reach to the bottom of test-tubes.
7. Corks, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper (a thin glass tube passing through the centre of the cork, drawn out and terminating in a platinum wire hook, Fig. IV).
8. A thermometer with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.
9. A minute clock.

Materials required.—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white starch are added to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of water, and the mixture is stirred and heated to boiling; 15 grains of iodide of potassium are dissolved in $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed together. Strips or sheets of white Swedish filter paper are dipped in the solution thus prepared; they are then allowed to drain and dry. The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The paper should be preserved in a well-stoppered or corked bottle.

Preparation of Samples for Testing.—Half a cartridge of the material (or about 500 grains if it is not supplied in the form of cartridges) is thoroughly rubbed up together, so as to furnish a very uniform sample. If the material is frozen, it should first be thawed.

Application of the Test.—The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the glass globe into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit to a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches). 50 grains of the samples to be tested are inserted into the test-tube and gently pressed down to the bottom with a flat-headed glass rod. The test-tube is then inserted through the perforation in the cover, and is immersed in the hot water to the depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the tube being closed with a loosely-fitting cork. A test-paper is fixed on the lower extremity of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A drop of distilled water, containing 10 per cent. of pure glycerine, is applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, the quantity used being only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper; the first cork is then taken out of the test-tube and replaced by the cork holding the glass rod and test-paper, keeping the test-paper as near the top of the test-tube as possible until the tube has been immersed for about five or six minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited in the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper. The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample in the water at 160°, and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper, constitutes the test.

HEAT TEST FOR BLASTING GELATINE AND GELATINE DYNAMITE.

Fifty grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred grains of French chalk. The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed in the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that, when the tube contains all the mixture, it shall be filled to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (one inch and three quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted, and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahrenheit for a period of ten minutes before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

Test for liquefaction of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four consecutive hours (six days) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahrenheit (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in length by more than one-fourth, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—(If the blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.)

Test for liability to exudation of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the material under any conditions of storage, transport or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 7th April 1887.

No. 122.—*Leave*.—Baboo Baroda Prosad Bosu, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, *sub-pro tem.*, lately attached to the Rajshahye Division, is granted sick leave for six weeks, in extension of that granted in Bengal Government Notification No. 74 of the 7th ultimo.

S. T. TREVOR, Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 7th April 1887.

No. 120.—*Leave*.—Mr. C. W. Odling, Superintending Engineer, Class III (temporary rank), in charge of the Sone Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 121.—*Leave*.—In modification of Bengal Government Notification No. 102 of the 23rd ultimo, Mr. C. E. Livesay, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Nuddea Rivers Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th May 1887, under section 74 of the Civil Leave Code.

C. W. I. HARRISON, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2610.—*The 6th April 1887*.—Dr. C. M. Russell made over charge of the Sarun Jail to Mr. J. H. Pernard on the forenoon of the 27th March 1887.

No. 2611.—*The 6th April 1887*.—Surgeon-Major C. H. Joubert made over charge of the Hooghly Jail to Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell on the forenoon of the 26th March 1887.

No. 2644.—*The 6th April 1887*.—Surgeon-Major Gordon Price made over charge of the Shahabad Jail to Mr. A. Leeds on the forenoon of the 27th March 1887.

No. 2689.—*The 7th April 1887*.—Mr. A. D. Larymore made over charge of the Alipore Jail to Mr. W. Leonard on the forenoon of the 4th April 1887.

No. 2690.—*The 7th April 1887*.—Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson made over charge of the Moorshedabad Jail to Mr. J. Anderson on the afternoon of the 31st March 1887.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 2550.—*The 6th April 1887*.—Assistant Surgeon Preo Nath Bose, Teacher of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Medical School, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

No. 2552.—*The 6th April 1887*.—Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Chatterjee, Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery, Medical School, Dacca, is appointed to act as Teacher of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in that institution in addition to his own duties during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Preo Nath Bose.

No. 2556.—*The 6th April 1887*.—In modification of Medical Department notification No. 278, dated 13th January 1887, Assistant Surgeon Annoda Prosad Mozoomdar is allowed leave from the 1st to the 14th January last (both days inclusive), under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

A. J. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that at the next Half-yearly Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy-Magistrates, &c., to commence on Monday, the 2nd May 1887, four Local Committees will be convened in this Division, viz., (1) at No. 14, Hare Street, Calcutta, for officers stationed at the Presidency or employed in the 24-Pergunnahs, (1) at Kishnaghur for officers employed in the Nuddea district, (1) at Jessore Sudder station for officers employed in that district and Khoolna, and (1) at Berhampore for officers employed in the Moorshedabad district.

A. N. BHUTTACHARJEE,
Personal Assistant, for Commissioner.

Sheriff's Office, the 23rd March 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1887 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

A. WILSON, Sheriff.

শরিফ অফিস সন ১৮৮৭ সাল তারিখ ২৩শে, মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে শ্রবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়াম ফোর্সের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৭ সালের ২৫শে, এপ্রিল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৭ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

এ: উইলসন শরিফ।

NOTIFICATION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 391B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1884-85, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall-street, on Monday, the 2nd May 1887, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,750 chests, viz.:—

Opium manufactured at the Patna Factory	...	...	Chests. 2,375
Ditto ditto at the Ghazepore Factory	...	...	2,375
Total	...	...	4,750

2nd. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 29th November 1886, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th May 1887, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 7th May 1887, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 17th May 1887.

4th. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of the Opium manufactured at the Patna and Ghazepore Factories will be brought to sale up to December next about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATE.	Manufactured at the Patna Factory. About chests.	Manufactured at the Ghazepore Factory. About chests.	Total about chests.
On or about Thursday, 2nd June 1887 ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Monday, 4th July " ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Tuesday, 2nd August " ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st September " ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 6th October " ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Wednesday, 2nd November " ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
On or about Thursday, 1st December " ...	2,375	2,375	4,750
Total ...	16,625	16,625	33,250

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

H. J. S. COTTON, for Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., Fort William, the 29th March 1887.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 31st March 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Government gangs.	Private gangs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	36,831	.....	5,62,900	5,99,731
Italian Kurkutch	4,24,419	.....	.....	4,24,419
Bombay ditto	35,345	.....	10,058	45,403
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kur- kuten and Muscat Rock ...	2,58,561	.....	.....	2,58,561
Hamburg Salt	8,774	.....	63,718	77,492
Aden do.	970	.....	.....	970
Total	7,64,960	.....	6,41,676	14,06,576

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

C. A. SAMUELS, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 7th April 1887.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1887.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2172A.

GENERAL.—*The 31st March 1887.*—Baboo Hem Chunder Mookerjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Temporary Deputy Collector in charge of the Khas Tehsil Office at Contai, in Midnapore, *vice* Baboo Soshi Bhusan Sen, transferred.

The 13th April 1887.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Reverend W. Ulyat of his appointment as Honorary Chaplain of the Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The 14th April 1887.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for four days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 10th February 1887.

Baboo Purna Chunder Bysack, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

Kumar Ramendra Krishna, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hoochly, on leave, is transferred to Pubna, and is posted to Serajunge in that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Purna Chunder Bysack, or until further orders.

The 15th April 1887.—Mr. E. B. Harris, c.s., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 1st instant.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, c.s., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 1st instant.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. J. Soar of his commission as Honorary Lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The 16th April 1887.—Baboo Basanta Krishna Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is transferred to Darjeeling, and is posted to Silligoree, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Prosonna Coomar Dutt, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 5th instant, transferring Baboo Upendra Chunder Mookerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, to Darjeeling and posting him to Silligoree.

Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nuddea, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Ranaghat sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Mon Mohan Roy, B.A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Bankoora.

Baboo Kalipodo Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Kutubdea, Chittagong, and Baboo Haripodo Ghosh, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, are appointed to be Tehsildars in the district of Chittagong.

The 19th April 1887.—In modification of the order dated the 18th March 1887, Mr. E. W. Collin is appointed to perform the duties of a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Mozufferpore, in addition to his special work connected with the survey and settlement in that district.

Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. R. F. Rampini, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th instant.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. F. Rampini, or until further orders.

Baboo Kedar Nath Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhenida, Jessore, is allowed leave for eight days from the 23rd to the 30th instant inclusive, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Krishna Kali Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jhenida sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kedar Nath Biswas, or until further orders.

Baboo Rambrahmo Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on land registration work in Cuttack, is transferred to Khoorda, in the district of Pooree.

Baboo Poorna Chunder Nag, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, is transferred to Cuttack for employment on land registration work.

Mr. C. Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one week, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 11th instant.

Mr. W. H. Grimley, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the date on which his appointment as Income-tax Commissioner terminated.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for six weeks, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th May 1887, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, Officiating Commissioner, Burdwan Division, is allowed leave for five weeks, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. Wilson, or until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. V. Westmacott, or until further orders.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. R. Larminie, or until further orders.

Mr. D. B. Allen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Hât, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. W. F. C. Montrion, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Hât sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. N. Warde-Jones, or until further orders.

Baboo Syama Kumud Mookerjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Beerbhoom.

Baboo Tariny Prosad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Tipperah.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta,

during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Leland Harrison, kt., or until further orders.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, or until further orders.

POLICE.—*The 15th April 1887.*—Mr. H. N. Harris, District Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 1st instant.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.—*The 19th April 1887.*—The Reverend W. Ulyat, Chaplain of Dacca, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 114(a), chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd instant.

This cancels the order of the 5th March 1887 placing the services of the Reverend Mr. Ulyat at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th instant.

REGISTRATION.—*The 16th April 1887.*—Baboo Basanta Krishna Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Silligoree, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Sub-Registrar in the Phansidewah thana.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, who was, under the order of the 22nd March last, appointed to be Inspector-General of Registration, is also appointed, under section 7 of Act XV of 1872, to be Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta, and, under section 7 of Act XV of 1865, to be Registrar of Parsee Marriages beyond the local limits of the Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court.

The 18th April 1887.—Moulvie Abdus Salam, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to be also Sudder Sub-Registrar of Hooghly, with retrospective effect from the 15th March 1887.

Baboo Chandra Kanta Majumdar, who was, under notification, dated the 19th August 1886, appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Bagherpara, in the district of Jessore, on probation for six months, is confirmed in that appointment.

EDUCATION.—*The 13th April 1887.*—The services of Mr. J. Eliot, Professor in the Presidency College, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 1st May 1887.

Mr. A. Pedler, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act, in addition to his other duties, as Meteorological Reporter to Government, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Eliot, or until further orders.

The 16th April 1887.—In modification of the order, dated the 8th February 1887, Mr. A. Ewbank, Principal, Patna College, is allowed furlough for five months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th May 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

PORT TRUST.—*The 19th April 1887.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. W. H. Grimley of his appointment as a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

MEDICAL.—*The 14th April 1887.*—Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell, Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, with effect from the 26th ultimo, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major W. H. Gregg, or until further orders.

The 15th April 1887.—Dr. C. M. Russell, Civil Medical Officer, Sarun, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 30th March 1887.

The following orders are republished from the *Assam Gazette*.

No. 1.—*The 7th April 1887.*—Mr. C. Raban, District Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar, reported his departure on subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough in the afternoon of the 16th March 1887.

No. 2.—Mr. J. Kennedy, Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 10th March 1887.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FOREST DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 16th April 1887.—Mr. W. Johnston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted furlough out of India, under the provisions of sections 50 and 52 of the Civil Leave Code, for 12 months.

Mr. Johnston made over charge of the Julpigori Forest Division to Mr. H. D. D. French, Assistant Conservator of Forests, on the afternoon of the 23rd March 1887.

Mr. Johnston left the Port of Calcutta on the 3rd instant.

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th April 1887.—Mr. Trailokya Nath Mukerji, F.L.S., is appointed to be Assistant Curator in charge of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum collections, with effect from the 1st April 1887.

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th April 1887.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by section II of the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act III (B.C.) of 1887, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force from the 20th April 1887.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th April 1887.—Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is appointed, under the provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. C. H. Moore, whose term of office as a Port Commissioner has expired.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th April 1887.—Mr. E. V. Westmacott, C.S., is appointed, under the provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. W. H. Grimley.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th April 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 20).

EAST COAST OF INDIA.

BAY OF BENGAL.

PORT OF GOPALPUR.

Red light on pier head.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 17, dated 31st March 1887, relative to the exhibition of the red light on the pier head at the port of Gopalpur, the Port Officer, Madras, has given further notice that the light will be visible in every direction seaward. The pier works have now extended 700 feet seaward and the depth of water at L. W. F. C. is from 10 to 12 feet. Nearly the same depth will be found when the pier is completed.

The light will be moved seaward as the pier extends, and will mark the extreme end.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,
ARTHUR W. STIFFE, *Captain, I.M.,*
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 18th April 1887.*

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th April 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 19).

BAY OF BENGAL.

CHITTAGONG COAST.

(1) *South Patches.*

THE following information has been received from Commander Alfred Carpenter, R.N., in charge of the Marine Survey of India:—

At an examination of the South Patches made lately by H. M. I. M. S. *Investigator*, only 7 feet of water was found over a ridge about one cable in extent lying S. S. E. distant $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Whistling buoy. There is $2\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms marked on the present Admiralty Charts.

(2) *The Megna flats.*

A survey having been made of the shoal flats off the Sunderbuns between longitudes 90° and $91^{\circ} 30'$ E., Commander Carpenter reports that no great extension of the banks (3-fathom line) has taken place since the old surveys. A shoal of 15 to 18 feet has, however, formed in latitude $21^{\circ} 58'$ N., longitude $91^{\circ} 26' 30''$ E. The elbow of shoal water depicted on the charts in longitude $90^{\circ} 18'$ E. does not extend farther South than latitude $21^{\circ} 24'$ N.

Vessels making Chittagong should make certain of passing to westward of the South Patches, standing to north-westward until in 6 fathoms water (reduced). The lead and the ground-log will then enable them to follow up the 6-fathom line until in sight of Kutubdeah or Norman Point lights, it being impossible to get on to the South Patches without first crossing over 10 fathoms of water. It is H. W. F and C. at Kutubdeah at XIIh. 00m., springs rise 15 feet, Neaps rise 10 feet. The tide wave at the elbow in longitude $90^{\circ} 18'$ E. is two hours earlier than Kutubdeah at springs, and half an hour earlier at neaps.

Variation 3° Easterly in 1887.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts 859, Mutlah river to Elephant Point; 829, Coconada to Bassein; and 70, Bay of Bengal.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

EATON W. PETLEY,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 11th April 1887.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd April 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 17).

EAST COAST OF INDIA.

BAY OF BENGAL.

PORT OF GOPALPUR.

Intended exhibition of Red light on pier head.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that from the 1st April 1887 it is intended to exhibit a red light from the pier works in progress at the port of Gopalpur.

The light is elevated 25 feet above high-water, and the illuminating apparatus is a country lantern.

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 31st March 1887.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th April 1887.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—(No. 18).

RED SEA.

Wreck of Steam-Ship Avocet.

ERRATUM.—In Notice to Mariners, No. 18, of 15th March 1887, paragraph 3, line 1 for "longitude $14^{\circ} 38'$ E." read "longitude $42^{\circ} 38'$ E."

By direction of the Government of Bengal,

ARTHUR W. STIFFE, Captain, I.M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.

PORT OFFICE, Calcutta, the 5th April 1887.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2173A.

The 14th April 1887.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Madaripore Bench, in the district of Furreedpore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Baboo Makunda Chandra Chatterjee.
 „ Lakshmi Narayan Chakravarty.
 „ Bepin Chandra Das.
 „ Bepin Chandra Baksi.
 „ Bepin Chandra Ray Chaudhuri.

Baboo Purna Chandra Dass, Manager of the Mong Raja's estates in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is vested with powers equivalent to those of a Munsif, to be exercised in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district.

The 15th April 1887.—Baboo Amar Chunder Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed temporarily for three months to be an Additional Muhsif in the district of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Chandpore.

The 16th April 1887.—Baboo Mon Mohan Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The 18th April 1887.—Baboo Binodi Lall Bose is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the General Bench II at Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. D. Cameron, Sub divisional Officer of Sasseram, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Sasseram.

Mr. H. E. Ransom, Sub-divisional Officer of Bhabooah, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Bhabooah.

The 19th April 1887.—Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

GRANTS OF LEAVE TO MUNSIFS.—*The 6th April 1887.*—Baboo Vipina Chandra Rai, Second Munsif of Rungpore, is allowed leave for 51 days under section 73, rule 2, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 14th April 1887.—Baboo Kedaraswar Moitra, First Munsif of Bhola, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave for two days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 26th January last.

The 16th April 1887.—Baboo Prosunno Coomar Ghose, Second Munsif of Burrisal, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 30th current, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 18th April 1887.—Baboo Suresh Chunder Ghose, Munsif of Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad, is allowed leave for two months, viz., 1 month and 23 days under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining 7 days under section 73, rule 3 of the same Code, with effect from the 6th proximo, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

F. B. PEACOCK,
 Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th April 1887.—Under section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Moulvi Salimuddin, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Mahomedan Registrar within the police station of Narayangunj, in the district of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Abdul Aziz.

F. B. PEACOCK,
 Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

TEST OF CERTAIN EXPLOSIVES BEFORE IMPORTATION.

The following notification is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1886.

No. 2226.—With reference to Rule 14 of the draft Rules for the transport and importation of explosives published with Home Department Notification No. 1438, dated the 14th August 1885, and in accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1) of the Indian Explosives Act No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437, dated 14th August 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft rule which His Excellency in Council proposes to make on the subject of the tests which certain explosives shall be required to pass before their importation is permitted.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of six weeks from the date of this Notification.

Draft Rule.

The following explosives and none others shall be liable to be tested under these Rules—

- (1) All nitro-compounds included in class III, Division 1.
- (2) Nitro-compounds containing gun-cotton included in class III, Division 2.
- (3) Chlorate mixtures containing nitro-glycerine included in class IV, Division 2.

2. To nitro-compound mixtures included in class III, Division 1, except methylic nitrate the following tests are applicable:—

- (a) Heat test for nitro-glycerine contained in dynamite and analogous nitro-glycerine preparations;
- (b) Heat test for nitro-glycerine preparations;
- (c) Heat test for blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite;
- (d) Test for liquefaction of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite;
- (e) Test for liability to exudation of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

3. To those nitro-compound mixtures included in class III, Division 2, which contain gun-cotton the heat test for nitro-glycerine preparations in clause (b) of the preceding paragraph is applicable.

4. To those chlorate mixtures contained in class IV, Division 2, which contain nitro-glycerine one or more of the five tests contained in paragraph 2 above are applicable, but the precise test or tests to be applied shall be regulated by the composition of the explosive.

5. The tests specified above shall be applied in the following manner:—

HEAT TEST FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE CONTAINED IN DYNAMITE AND ANALOGOUS NITRO-GLYCERINE PREPARATIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. Test tubes from $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

2. The test-tubes to be fitted with perforated corks, which should be conical so as to fit all the tubes equally well. The perforations hold glass rods provided with a hook of glass or platinum to hold the test-paper.

3. The heating apparatus, as prescribed with the original Government heat test.* This apparatus is described at p. 112 of the Report of the Special Committee on gun-cotton, 1871 to 1874.

Materials required.

a. Test-paper.—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white starch, previously washed with cold water, are added to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips or sheets of white English filter paper, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips or sheets are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or corked bottles and in the dark. The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.)

b. Standard tint paper.—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0.000075 grm. of ammonia or 0.00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper† by means of a clean quill-pen. When the marks thus produced are dry, the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ th of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ th of an inch).

Preparation of the Sample to be tested.

a. Apparatus required.—A wide-mouthed bottle (*a*) of about 6 oz. capacity, to which is fitted an India-rubber stopper (*b*) having two perforations. Through one of these passes the bent tube (*c*), through the other the filtering tube (*d*). The latter should have sufficient capacity to hold about 500 grains of dynamite. Within the bottle is placed a small test-tube (*e*) to receive the nitro-glycerine filtering through (*d*).

b. Mode of Operation.—About 400 grains of dynamite, finely divided, are placed into the filtering tube (*d*) (small piece of cotton-wool having previously been pushed into the contracted part of the tube), and made to fill it as evenly as possible by shaking and tapping; the upper surface is smoothed by gently pressing with a wooden rammer.

Water is then poured on the top of the dynamite and allowed to sink into it by its own weight until a sufficient quantity of nitro-glycerine has been displaced. The bent tube (*c*) may then be connected with the filtering pump or other means of reducing the pressure in the bottle, the displacement of the nitro-glycerine being thus accelerated.

The nitro-glycerine collects in the tube (*e*), and the operation is stopped before the water reaches the narrow part of the filtering tube.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the glass globe into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160°F.) to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 50 grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod, so that, when inserted into the tube, it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's hair pencil to moisten the upper half of the papers, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube, and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower edge of the test-paper is just above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.



* A globe of copper or other suitable material may be used instead of the glass globe, and any efficient gas regulator, such as a Luge's regulator, may be substituted in place of Scheibler's regulator.

† This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance to remove any traces of bleaching matter and dried.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will be considered as "thoroughly purified" within the terms of the license, whenever the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is *not less* than 15 minutes.

HEAT TEST FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE PREPARATIONS.

Fig. I.

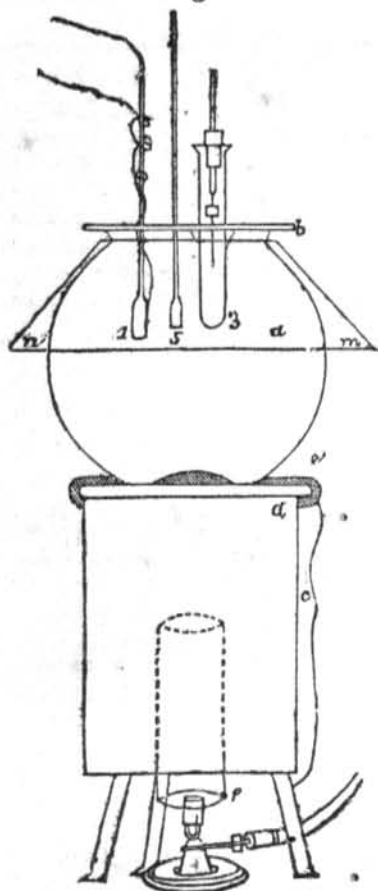


Fig. II.

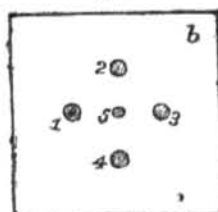


Fig. III.

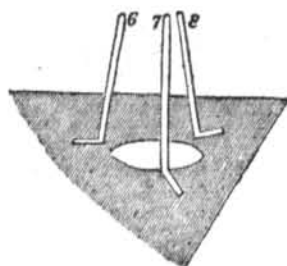


Fig. IV.



Apparatus required.—1. A spherical glass vessel (Fig. I) about 8 inches diameter (a) filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge, having a loose cover of sheet tin or copper about 7 inches square (b), rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (c), covered with coarse iron-wire gauze (e), and surrounded with a screen of thin sheet copper (d). Within this is placed an argand burner (f) with glass chimney (g). Over the glass globe is placed a common green paper lamp shade (m, n). The cover (b) has five holes arranged as seen in Fig. II; No. 5 to receive the thermometer; No. 1, the regulator; No. 4, a small funnel; and Nos. 2 and 3, test-tubes, containing the gun-cotton to be tested. Around holes 2 and 3, on the under-side of the cover, are soldered three pieces of the brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III turned upside down); these, acting as springs, allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

2. Scheibler's temperature regulator.
3. Two cells of Le Clanche's battery No. 1.
4. A few yards of insulated copper wire.
5. Test-tubes about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter, and not less than 5 inches long.
6. Glass rod with a flat head—of sufficient length to reach to the bottom of test-tubes.
7. Corks, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper (a thin glass tube passing through the centre of the cork, drawn out and terminating in a platinum wire hook, Fig. IV).
8. A thermometer with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.
9. A minute clock.

Materials required.—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white starch are added to 8½ ounces of water, and the mixture is stirred and heated to boiling; 15 grains of iodide of potassium are dissolved in 8½ ounces of water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed together. Strips or sheets of white Swedish filter paper are dipped in the solution thus prepared; they are then allowed to drain and dry. The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The paper should be preserved in a well stoppered or corked bottle.

Preparation of Samples for Testing.—Half a cartridge of the material (or about 500 grains if it is not supplied in the form of cartridges) is thoroughly rubbed up together, so as to furnish a very uniform sample. If the material is frozen, it should first be thawed.

Application of the Test.—The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the glass globe into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit to a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches). 50 grains of the samples to be tested are inserted into the test-tube and gently pressed down to the bottom with a flat-headed glass rod. The test-tube is then inserted through the perforation in the cover, and is immersed in the hot water to the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the tube being closed with a loosely-fitting cork. A test-paper is fixed on the lower extremity of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A drop of distilled water, containing 10 per cent. of pure glycerine, is applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, the quantity used being only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper; the first cork is then taken out of the test-tube and replaced by the cork holding the glass rod and test-paper, keeping the test-paper as near the top of the test-tube as possible until the tube has been immersed for about five or six minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited in the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper. The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample in the water at 160°, and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper, constitutes the test.

HEAT TEST FOR BLASTING GELATINE AND GELATINE DYNAMITE.

Fifty grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred grains of French chalk. The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed in the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that, when the tube contains all the mixture, it shall be filled to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (one inch and three quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted, and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahrenheit for a period of ten minutes before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

Test for liquefaction of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four consecutive hours (six days) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahrenheit (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in length by more than one-fourth, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—(If the blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.)

Test for liability to exudation of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the material under any conditions of storage, transport or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT—RAILWAY.

The 18th April 1887.

No. 123.—*Leave*.—Mr. R. A. Way, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, *sub. pro tem.*, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted 3 months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st May 1887.

RAILWAY.

The 18th April 1887.

No. 124.—*Declaration*.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for station purposes at Naihati, in mouzahs of Katalpara and Naihati, pergunnah Habileeshahar, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two plots of land measuring, more or less, 6 bighas 14½ cottahs of standard measurement, bounded as noted below, are required within the aforesaid mouzahs of Katalpara and Naihati.

Plot A.—In the village of Katalpara measuring, more or less, 3 bighas 6 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement; bounded on the north by the road at No. 34, Level Crossing; east by land in the occupation of Nistaring Dass, Khanto Dass, Bhooty Patny, Kally Kobiraj, and Chundee Churn Bhattacharjee's land occupied by Neehoo, Kheero, and Raman Dassies; south by Denonath Gaon's land in the occupation of Kederchingo; and west by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Plot B.—In the village of Naihati measuring, more or less, 3 bighas 7 cottahs and 12 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the garden land belonging to Beeraj Mohiny Dass and the Ferry Fund Road; east by the Eastern Bengal State Railway; west by land belonging to Beeraj Mohiny Dass, and in the occupation of Loke Nath Haldar, Sristidhur Sreemany, Ooma Churn Chuckerbutty, Hurry Chunga, and Keeruni Bewah; and south by the Ferry Fund Road.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 125.—*Declaration*.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for station purposes at Basuldanga station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the village of Basuldanga, pergunnah Mooragacha, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose three plots of land measuring, more or less, 7 bighas 6 cottahs 5 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded as follows, are required within the aforesaid village of Basuldanga:—

Plot No. 1.—Measuring, more or less, 3 bighas 8 cottahs and 9 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the east by public road; north and west by land belonging to Baboo Joykristo Mukerjee, zemindar of Utterpara; and south by the Railway B class land.

Plot No. 2.—Measuring, more or less, 2 bighas 3 cottahs and 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the east by public road; north by the land belonging to Baboo Joykristo Mookerjee, zemindar of Utterpara; west by the Railway B class land; and south by the Railway.

Plot No. 3.—Measuring, more or less, 1 bigah 14 cottahs and 11 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the east by public road; north by the Railway, west by the Railway B class land; and south by land belonging to Baboo Joykristo Mukerjee, zemindar of Utterpara.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 18th April 1887.

No. 126.—*Leave*.—Baboo Rakhal Dass Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Dacca Division, is granted furlough for 6 months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 127.—*Notification*.—The following notification of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No. 108, dated 5th April 1887.

Mr. A. R. Becher, Examiner of Accounts, ceased to officiate as Inspector of Public Works Accounts on the forenoon of 15th March 1887, but will continue to be employed on the inspection of Public Works Accounts as a temporary arrangement, until further orders.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 19th April 1887.

No. 128.—*Notification*.—The following notifications, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information:—

No. 113, *the 11th April 1887*.—Rai Sahib Gopal Chundra Chattopadhyay, Assistant Engineer, first grade, Assam, is transferred to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 116, the 11th April 1887.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Mills, G. ...	Assistant Engineer, first grade.	Executive Engineer, fourth grade.	9th September 1886.	Temporary.
Routh, R. S. J. ...	Executive Engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank.)	Executive Engineer, fourth grade.	1st October 1886	Sub. pro tem.
Collet, J. F. H. ...	Assistant Engineer, first grade.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Temporary.
Mills, G. ...	Executive Engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank.)	Assistant Engineer, first grade.	21st October 1886.	
Collet, J. F. H. ...	Executive Engineer, fourth grade (temporary rank.)	Assistant Engineer, first grade.	29th November 1886.	

No. 117, the 11th April 1887.—Major A. D. McArthur, B.E., Executive Engineer, first grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Odling, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 129.—*Posting.*—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department notification No. 113 of the 11th April 1887, Rai Sahib Gopal Chundra Chattopadhyay, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL.

The 19th April 1887.

No. 130.—*Appointment.*—Mr. W. Connan, Inspector of Local Works, Presidency Division, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Local Works, Dacca Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. W. Johnson, or until further orders.

No. 131.—*Appointment.*—Under the powers vested in him by section 123 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. J. T. Simpson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, to be Inspector of Local Works in the Chittagong Division.

No. 132.—*Appointment.*—Mr. F. Sills, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, is appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Chittagong Division, vice Mr. J. T. Simpson.

ESTABLISHMENT—IRRIGATION.

The 19th April 1887.

No. 133.—*Notification.*—The following notification of the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information:—

No. 240, dated the 15th April 1887.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Sub-conductor J. Simpson, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Bengal (m.c.), for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

IRRIGATION.

The 19th April 1887.

No. 134.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for additional land required for the Buchri drainage cut extension, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, measuring about 4,900 feet in length and 10 feet in width, and containing an area of 1 acre 19½ poles, more or less, and passing through mouzas Kachooi and Nagraon, pergunnah Peero, is required in the district of Shahabad.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 135.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of retired line of Sea Dyke at Chandpur, in the village of Chandpur, pergunnah Kalindibalsai, zillah Midnapur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 295 bigahs 4 cottahs 6 chittacks of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid village of Chandpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 136.—Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the retired line of embankment from Nababganje to the Katchari at Rampore Beaulah, in the villages of Chandlai, Nobinagore, Bulanpore, pergunnah Khashtaluk, zillah Rajshahye, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land measuring, more or less, 16 bigahs of standard measurement, are required within the aforesaid villages of Chandlai, Nobinagore, Bulanpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

C. W. I. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2793.—The 14th April 1887.—Surgeon W. Owen, M.D., made over charge of the Patna Jail to Assistant Surgeon Brojo Nath Chowdhury on the afternoon of the 3rd April 1887.

No. 2904.—The 15th April 1887.—Surgeon-Major R. A. Macrae made over charge of the Nuddea Jail to Assistant Surgeon P. C. Singh on the afternoon of the 7th April 1887.

No. 2906.—The 15th April 1887.—Surgeon-Major Edwin Sanders made over charge of the Mozufferpore Jail to Dr. W. Forsyth on the afternoon of the 1st April 1887.

No. 2907.—The 15th April 1887.—Mr. J. H. Barnard made over charge of the Sarun Jail to Surgeon-Major Gordon Price on the forenoon of the 30th March 1887.

A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

No. 2679.—The 13th April 1887.—Assistant Surgeon Asder Ali Khan, who was appointed to act as Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery in the Temple Medical School, Bankipore, in Medical Department notification No. 3477, dated 28th May 1886, is confirmed in that appointment.

2. He is also appointed Medical Officer of the Patna College, with effect from the date he took charge.

No. 2705.—The 14th April 1887.—Assistant Surgeon Jadub Kristo Sen, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed as a temporary arrangement to be "House Surgeon" to the Second Surgeon's Ward, Medical College Hospital, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Nirmul Chunder Gupta.

No. 2707.—The 14th April 1887.—Assistant Surgeon Nagendra Kumar Mullick, attached to the Beaulah Charitable Dispensary, is granted leave for one month and 15 days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

No. 2709.—The 14th April 1887.—Assistant Surgeon Kristo Churn Bose is appointed to have temporary medical charge of the charitable dispensary at Beaulah, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Nagendra Kumar Mullick, or until further orders.

A. J. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following rules, framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners' Act), are published for general information in supersession of Rules 7, 8 and 9 of the rules framed by the Court under section 6, clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), Act XVIII of 1879, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th February 1884, Part I, pages 322 to 325.

C. M. W. BRETT, *Registrar.*

FORT WILLIAM, the 15th April 1887.

FOR Rules 7, 8 and 9 in revised Rule 13, Chapter IV, Civil Rules and Orders (being a portion of Rule No. 3 of 7th March 1884), substitute the following:—

7. Every candidate for examination for Pleadership or for Mooktarship shall, on or before the 15th November, or first open day thereafter, in each year, apply to the Examiners for leave to present himself at the ensuing examination; and before he be admitted to such examination, he shall establish to their satisfaction that he possesses the qualifications prescribed for such candidates and has complied with the provisions of the following rule.

8. Such application is not to be transmitted to the Examiners direct, but it is to be filed on or before the said 15th day of November, or first open day thereafter, in the Court of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the candidate resides, or is employed (Calcutta for this purpose being taken to be within the district of the 24-Pergunnahs), accompanied—

- (a) In the case of candidates for the Pleadership Examination, with the documents in original referred to in the 1st and 3rd clauses of Rule 4, and with the certificate in original referred to in clause 2 of that rule, if the applicant has already completed the course of Law Lectures, together with the receipt of the officer in charge of a Government Treasury for the fee required previous to examination by Rule 20.
- (b) In the case of candidates for Mooktarship, with the documents in original referred to in Rule 6, clauses 1 and 2, together with the receipt of the officer in charge of a Government Treasury for the fee required previous to examination by Rule 20.

The Judge shall thereupon satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the certificate of character presented by all candidates for Pleadership who shall have filed the certificate referred to in clause 2 of Rule 4 and by all Mooktarship candidates, and shall satisfy himself as to the identity of such candidates, and shall, on or before the 1st December, transmit to the Examiners all such applications with the documents accompanying, together with a list of such applications and annexures, and with his opinion in each case as to the sufficiency of the testimonials produced, and any other information which he may think it needful in any case to communicate. And he shall, at the same time, transmit to the Examiners a list of those candidates, if any, for the Pleadership Examination who have not filed the certificate referred to in clause 2 of Rule 4.

Any of the lastmentioned candidates for the Pleadership Examination who have not, on the 15th November, completed the course of Law Lectures, may produce and file in original, on or before the 1st day of February, or first open day thereafter, in the Court of the District Judge (in whose Court he shall have filed his application on or before the 15th November), the certificate referred to in clause 2 of Rule 4. The Judge shall thereupon satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the certificates of character presented by such candidates and as to their identity, and he shall, on or before the 5th day of February, transmit to the Examiners all such applications with the documents accompanying, together with a list of such applications and annexures, and with his opinion in each case, as to the sufficiency of the testimonials produced, and any other information he may think it needful in any case to communicate.

9. The Examiners shall, on receipt of the applications from the District Judge, take the case of each candidate, with the report of the District Judge, into their consideration, and shall determine whether or not the candidate is possessed of the necessary qualifications. If the candidate is found qualified, the Examiners shall cause his name, the name of his father, his age and place of residence and other needful particulars to be entered in a register of persons permitted to appear at the examination.

THE 'HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

" " R. C. MITTER.

" " H. T. PRINSEP.

" " A. WILSON.

" " L. R. TOTENHAM.

" " J. F. NORRIS.

" " J. O'KINEALY.

" " W. MACPHERSON.

" " E. J. TREVELYAN.

" " C. M. GHOSE.

" " H. BEVERLEY.

Sheriff's Office, the 23rd March 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1887 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

A. WILSON, Sheriff.

শরীফ অফিস সন ১৮৮৭ সাল তারিখ ২৩শে, মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে শ্রীবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়াম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮৭ সালের ২৫শে, এপ্রিল সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেগিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮৭ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেগিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এডওয়ার্ড প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোম করেদির বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে হইত।

এঃ উইলসন শরীফ।